THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM,.....EDITOR
R. P. THOMPSON,.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy,.....5 Cts.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week),.....25 Cts.
Mail Subscribers, per year).....$10 00.
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1864. NO. 58.

The Daily Commercial.

The Great Naval Expedition.

President Lincoln, accompanied by Assistant Secretary Fox, Judge Blair, and several friends, went on Saturday down to Fortress Monroe in a dispatch boat, to review and inspect the fleet which has been for some weeks assembled in Hampton Roads. The popular understanding is that the fleet is to be employed against Wilmington, and the name of Gen. Burnside has become mixed up with the expedition. The capture of that port has been desired by the Navy Department for a long time; but it is now said that it has never been able to receive such an army co-operation as was necessary. A force by land and one by sea are desired to make perfectly certain the results of any attack that might be made, and to carry and capture the forts and their garrisons. Mr. Seward's remark that if the Secretary of the Navy would close up Wilmington he should have less trouble in his foreign relations, was doubtless one of the Secretary's pleasantest jokes, for he must have been fully aware of the difficulties in the case, and the embarrassments arising from the absence of co-operation.

The Government has discreetly kept its proposed expeditions *sub rosa*, and it would not be fair to disclose what few grounds for opinions as to their destinations have leaked out. Suffice it to say that everything looks well, and that the recent Union victories at the polls will soon be equalled—not eclipsed—by others in the field. Unless all signs fail, the rebels will not pass a "Happy New Year."

In this connection it is suggested that Sheridan may "break out in a new spirit" before long.

Late News Items.

Emigrants and returning gold hunters have had a hard time in the mountains, for one of the severest snow storms ever known in the West visited the region of Denver City on the 29th of October. The snow fell to the depth of eighteen inches on a level at Denver, and much deeper farther West. The cold, however, was not as piercing as usual in big mountain snows.

Recruiting and drafting in different parts of the country bring large accessions to the Union ranks, and depleted regiments are being rapidly filled up. Among those who drew prizes in Washington was Rev. Father Boyle, the pastor of St. Peter's Church, but it is understood that he will not be ordered to report, the Roman Catholic clergymen exempted at St. Louis having been dismissed on parole.

The chief clerks of the various departments at Washington are all hard at work preparing the documents which are to accompany the reports of their respective Secretaries. The statements of the heads of the Ordnance Bureau, both of the army and navy, will be especially interesting, showing, as they will, the capabilities of our national and private arsenals and foundries. No nation in the world can compete with the United States in the production of arms.

It is represented that never have there been such collections of supplies as now fill the depots. Arms, ammunition, clothing, shoes, wagons, horses, mules, corned meats, live ocxen, bread, flour; in short, there is no want of supplies of any kind, or of transportation.

Some hopes are entertained that the War Democrats in the House of Representatives may relinquish their opposition to the proposed anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution, and permit its passage by the two-thirds vote necessary to refer it to the States. Should this not be done, there is reason to believe that the President will call the Thirty-ninth Congress together soon after the 4th of March next, which will form an Extra Session. It is known that more than two-thirds of the members of the House of the next Congress favor the proposed amendment.

It is a somewhat noteworthy fact that the furloughs of Grant and Lee's soldiers expire at about the same time, and that both armies are now being replenished by the return of absent troops. Rumor points to another movement of our Virginia forces before the end of the present month.

A Washington dispatch says the appointment of the Russian Minister here to go on a special mission of congratulation to Brazil, would not have been done had Mr. Seward been unfriendly to Maximilian, of course.

Concerning the gold seized by Gen. Butler in New Orleans, from which arose the attachment in New York against the General, it may be well to say that the coin is in the United States Treasury, and that redress is to be had against the Government, and not against Beast Butler.

Hon. John Baker, Union, is no doubt elected to Congress in the Twelfth (Egyptian) District of this State, over Morrison, Democrat. The majority is small, but will no doubt give to the next Congress one of its ablest members, who takes the place of a reckless copperhead. The Illinois delegation in the next Congress will stand eleven Unionists to three Democrats—Union gain five.

Soon after the nomination of McClellan was made by the Chicago Convention, two well known oyster dealers of Boston, bet a barrel of oysters on the result, the condition of the bet being that the oysters were to be purchased in Providence, R. I., and delivered in this city by the now from that city to Boston by the loser. This the unfortunate backer of McClellan pledged himself to do, and a good deal of fun is anticipated when the affair comes off.

A Chaplain in the rebel army, Father Sheeran, is incarcerated in Fort McHenry. According to his own statement, he was admitted to our lines on a pass from Gen. Wright, "to minister to the spiritual wants of the wounded of both armies," and was subsequently sent to prison by Gen. Sheridan. The Chaplain indulges in a fury about this, and fulminates as follows against Gen. Sheridan: Gen. Sheridan has the reputation of an able and gallant soldier. He has, however, some prints, been paraded in a vulgar list of Federal Generals discriminated very unwisely and improperly as "Catholic Generals." Gen. Sheridan, by name, and his native Perry county, Ohio, point him as a Catholic in religion, and almost certainly as a subject of the gentle dominion of Fabers. If he be an instructed Catholic, he knows well enough that no priest can absolve him till he makes reparation for the outrage he has committed on Father Sheeran. The devil would clap his hands and rejoice at any absolution given him, without his entertaining the firm purpose of such reparation to the best of his power.

An immense quantity of saur kraut is being made at Wheeling, there having been an unprecedented yield of cabbages in that vicinity. The *Intelligencer* says that wagon loads of it are delivered in the city at five, six, seven, eight and ten cents per head, and so large are the cabbages that it don't require more than half a dozen heads to make a barrel of saur kraut. One dozen heads to make a barrel of saur kraut. One man, residing a short distance from the city, has been hauling cabbage into the city with a two horse wagon for two weeks, and his crop is not yet exhausted. The report of the large yield of cabbage has invited speculators from abroad, who are engaging in the manufacture of kraut. An enterprising man from Cincinnati has hired the lot in the rear of the Kramer House, and has gone into the business on a large scale. He has made preparations for the manufacture of six hundred barrels of kraut, and has the cabbage, barrels and the workmen already upon the ground.

A dispatch from Lexington, Kentucky, says: We are authorized by General Burbridge to say that he has nothing whatever to do with the hog business. The whole matter is in the hands of Major Simmonds and Colonel Kilburn. Colonel K. has issued an order, saying that all persons holding hogs are permitted to sell them in such markets, and to such persons as they may see fit, subject only to the obtaining permits in case they are to be shipped out of the State.

In consequence of the great demand for surgeons in the Pennsylvania regiments now in service, Surgeon General Phillips has been compelled to organize a permanent State Medical Board in Harrisburg. This Board is daily in session, and affords an opportunity to the members of the profession in good standing, who are desirous of entering themselves for Assistant Surgeons, to present themselves for examination.

The Union ticket in Boston, on the 8th, had a beautifully engraved design printed in colors. Liberty on one side was breaking fetters, while Peace held to her bosom the symbolic dove. A cannon and flag in the centre were surmounted by the liberty-cap.

Wm. Brown, of Mount Morris, in Greene county, was shot by some unknown person, in the lower part of Perry township on Sunday evening last, after lingering for a few days Mr. Brown died.

PHILADELPHIA COMMERCE.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* in referring to the commerce o that city says:

"The decline in Philadelphia commerce, with all the great expense the city has gone to municipally to retain it, is a fact which is difficult to understand, and many theories supposed to be sufficient have been presented in explanation of it. With railroad connections with every part of the Northwest and southwest, a shorter line of railroad communication and uninterrupted access to the sea, the Philadelphia merchant is puzzled to understand why the produce of the West, and even the natural productions of our own State, pass by us to go to New York to be exported. The great grain by which the Pennsylvania railroad, at the foot of Washington street has as yet been an expense to the company, and has added much to the commerce of our city. The petroleum trade is six times larger at New York than it is in Philadelphia; and so it is with the beef, pork—all the animal and vegetable productions of the vast interior of our country, with the merchandize and manufactures which make up the return trade, all have their market in New York as the great centre of trade and commerce."

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Military Situation Unchanged.

71 Bounty Jumpers Under Arrest.

Gen. Butler Gone to the Army.

Gen. Emory Assigned to 19th Corps.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 17.

There is no news from the Valley or Army of the Potomac. It is thought that Ewell, instead of advancing, has fallen back towards Staunton. The military situation remains unchanged, although officials are on the *qui vive* for stirring intelligence. General Sherman is rapidly pushing forward with every promise of glorious results, the news of which is daily expected and will probably be first received through rebel sources.

A detachment of the 45th Kentucky Mounted Infantry have arrived here, having in charge seventy-one bounty jumpers and outlaws, who were heavily ironed. These men are composed principally of foreigners, who joined our army for bounty, but, on being sent to the front, took the first opportunity to desert, and went over to the enemy.

Major General Butler left here late last night in his dispatch boat for Fortress Monroe, to resume command of the Army of the James, which has been under command of Gen. Terry during Gen. B.'s absence. The General was accompanied by his Staff officers. It was positively asserted here yesterday that he had been tendered the position of Secretary of War, but his return to the army contradicts it.

General Emory has been assigned to the permanent command of the 19th Army Corps.

The Commissioner of the Land Office has just prepared a patent for the Pueblo Indian claim of Isleta, amounting to one hundred thousand acres. Commissioner Dole to-day received fine specimens of cotton grown by the Pumas tribe of Indians in Arizonia.

A Captain McDonald confessed in open court here to-day that he had manufactured and put off a large amount of fractional currency. His confession implicated several parties.

From Gen. Sherman.

His Troops in Splendid Condition.

The "Bravest Army on American Soil."

The Field in Which They are to Operate.

The Strength of the Army.

THE MARCH COMMENCED.

NEW YORK, November 17.

The *Post's* correspondent in the field, Georgia, 10th inst., the latest yet heard from Sherman, says:—This army, under the immediate command of General Sherman, now covering Atlanta, has been for several days past taking it quite easily; not that it has been idle, for there has been a healthy degree of activity, pretty much like that of a fighter undergoing his training. Transportation has been reduced to the simplest necessities of the occasion, sick and wounded sent to the rear; unnecessary armaments dispensed with; extra tents and baggage removed. The army is literally stripped for the march and fight. Surgeons reported the men in the healthiest possible state, and a more cheerful set cannot be imagined. They have faith in their leader.

Another letter from General Sherman a few days ago wrote to his father-in-law, Hon. Thomas Ewins, that he was the leader of the bravest and best army in the world, or America not excepted. After referring to the sad condition of the refugees flying from starvation to the North, this correspondent noted the significant fact that "the most guilty leaders have not yet been reached. South Carolina and the lower part of this state have as yet remained secure from the ravages of the United States. In these districts millions of bales of cotton have been stored; thousands of slaves are here gathered upon the rich plantations. Here have the most wealthy rebels retreated as our army advanced southward, and to the cities of Macon, Columbus and Augusta has been removed the valuable machinery for the construction of locomotives, rolling of iron and manufacture of cannon, small arms and the different ammunition. In Augusta, for instance, I am told, there is stored nearly half a million bales of cotton, while the largest podwer magazine in America is there containing the largest supply of powder in the United States. The soldiers, too, are confined in loathsome prisons in these parts. Would it not be a noble achievement could this prison of soldiers be set free? Could the Union prisoners and their munitions of war, the machinery and the munitions of war, the machinery and their important cities captured.

Second Dispatch.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.

The *Times'* Nashville correspondent, dating on the 15th, says: The column of Sherman's left left Atlanta on the 9th, taking the Macon road, and will pass through Milledgeville, and probably take it and reach the Gulf of Mexico by Saturday last, taking the direct road to Augusta, which will be reached in fourteen days. The left will then concentrate with the right on the Charleston, Savannah or Beaufort, as deemed proper. Beaufort was the original destination. The Macon and Augusta railroads are being effectually destroyed as they proceed. Sherman carries sixty days rations and beef cattle, and will depend on the country for other subsistance. Everything rendered untenable, such buildings as would be of benefit to the enemy were destroyed, but no others. Sherman will meet no enemy on the way. The army is not over 60,000 in number, and harmless. About two thousand men, besides militia, are at Savannah.

This correspondent also says that the army consists of four corps and ten thousand cavalry, in all forty-seven thousand men.

A letter dated Nashville the 14th says: What I telegraphed you on the night of the 11th inst., concerning the burning of Atlanta, was, at that time, supposed true. The Gate City of the South still stood that evening, and communication with it, both by telegraph and railroad was uninterrupted. Before the present day is past, however, the appropriate inscription for that city will be: "Atlanta was." The destruction of the Western and Atlanta Railroad was already begun; by to-morrow morning Atlanta will probably be in ruins, and the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Division of Mississippi will be on his way for some point known only to himself and the Government at Washington. Probably, for as much as has come, and is coming, more than is known except as we may get information through the rebel prints, will be mere conjecture and speculation.

Rome was evacuated and destroyed two days since, and on Saturday, the 15th inst., the heads of our columns left Atlanta, and moved toward their point of destination.

LARGE HAUL OF FORGERS.

Forgeries on the Bank of Commerce.

NEW YORK, November 17.

Superintendent Kennedy, of the Metropolitan Police, has become aware of certain extensive forgeries which have been committed in New York and other States, and gave the case in charge of some detectives of the city to be worked up, and they have since been diligently employed in it, and with satisfactory results. The principal persons against whom the industry of the police was directed has resulted in bringing charges against the following named persons: Walter Patterson, Hugh McNulty, Jno. St. John and Spencer Pettus. The first four named have been arrested. The other two are still at large. Coughlin has turned States evidence, and yesterday gave testimony against them in one of the cases of their alleged frauds.

The investigation of each one was commenced in the Tombs Police Court, and will be continued to-day. This case involves the forgery of the name of Richard A. Lathrop, of this city, on which the money was drawn from the Bank of Commerce. The whole of the forgeries is supposed to involve a sum of about $25,000. Detective Farley to-day recovered three $1,000 bonds, which were part of the proceeds of the forgery on the Bank of Commerce.

NEW CABINET PROGRAMME.

Cost to Rebels of Guerrilla Warfare.

NEW YORK, November 17.

The *Commercial's* Washington letter says it is asserted that Thurlow Weed is about to purchase the *National Intelligencer*.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the rumor market was heavily stocked this evening with the following programme: E. M. Stanton, Chief Justice; B. F. Butler, Secretary of War; J. Walker, Secretary of Treasury; S. P. Chase, Minister to England. The new cabinet finds some official endorsers in divers quarters and is very generally credited.

The cost of guerrilla warfare to the Rebels in Virginia has been very severe. The Richmond *Whig* says a committee of forty-two were appointed to make an estimate of the losses in the county of Rockingham inflicted by Sheridan in the execution of his movements. Mosby and his gang are an installation of but little profit to the rebels.

Rebel Movements Southwest.

BEAUREGARD AT CORINTH.

Hood at Florence, Alabama.

Entire Rebel Army 40,000 Strong.

Forrest's Unheard of Exaggerations.

NEW YORK, November 17.

The *Times* Nashville correspondent of the 28th says: Beauregard's headquarters are at Corinth. Hood, with Cheatham's corps, is at Florence. His camp extends on the north side now as far as Tuscumbia. S. D. Lee's corps is at Jackson. Stewart's corps is at Corinth, Jacinto and Rienzo, fifteen miles from each other on the Mobile and Ohio road. The entire rebel army which a year ago numbered 75,000 veterans, cannot now muster more than 40,000, including Forrest and Wheeler's cavalry, and Dick Taylor's men.

The same correspondent says the reports of a fight at Johnsonville, in which Forrest claims such a great victory, are most unheard of exaggerations. Instead of the Government suffering six millions dollars, one million will exceed the total Government loss. The facts are: Forrest, on the night of the 4th, planted a battery of ten guns opposite Johnsonville, and in the morning knocked to pieces three tin clads and seven transports. The next day he shelled the town for forty-eight hours, and then left. Meanwhile a portion of Wheelers cavalry, and a brigade of mounted infantry appeared south of the fort, but finding it too strong, and well garrisoned, they returned to Florence. During the shelling every building but one was struck, and only two burned. What little stores were there were only slightly damaged.

Railway Adventures.

Since the murder of Mr. Briggs in an English railway carriage, outrages and assaults upon passengers have increased with great rapidity. It is believed also that false accusations, gotten up for the purpose of blackmailing the accused, have become very common. Certainly no other explanation will account for some of the extraordinary cases in the English courts. So far has this gone that an unprotected gentleman, travelling in a railway carriage with a single other occupant, can feel no assurance that he may not be given in charge at the first station as a ruffian, accused of the most infamous conduct. Some of the English papers go so far as to recommend that corporeal punishment be inflicted by law for false accusation, as it now is for garroting.

We give below, from the *Western Daily Express*, an account of an affair of a different sort, in which a country parson, to his infinite alarm, found himself saut up with a rough, whom he was obliged to keep at bay with his umbrella. The whole affair seems whimsical enough, but was no joke to the poor parson. This gentleman, who lives at Gloucester, tells his story as follows:

"Travelling from London to Gloucester on Thursday by the express train which left Paddington at 11.15, a scene took place which shows (if any additional proof were required) the importance of establishing some means of communication between the passengers and the guard. I had a second-class ticket, and anxious to avoid the inconvenience of changing at Swindon, I took a seat in the first carriage I found. My fellow travellers were two ladies, who were going, I think, into South Wales, and after having settled snugly in a corner, and prepared for so few hours' quiet reading, when my attention was attracted by the entrance of a man in a sailor dress, whose bloodshot eyes and whole demeanor betokened drunkenness. I was on the point of seeking the guard, when the fellow suddenly left the carriage, and, as usual, I thought no more of the matter, but congratulated that he would not allow him to return. But, to my surprise, almost at the instant of starting, the door was flung open and the fellow, evading the guard, who was close behind him, sprang into the carriage, and, as I thought, that if he did not behave properly he would be left on the road. Now, this was not a pleasant prospect, as the next train to Swindon was not stopping, and were to be shut all this time caged with a drunken ruffian. But there was no help for it.

"In the course of five or ten minutes the fellow vehemently proclaimed himself a Southern privateer, and an enemy to the English. Rising from his seat, he glared fiercely on the feet of the ladies, and, confronting me, demanded what I had to say, threatening to smash my skylights if I did not allow him to smash my skylights if I did not allow him to smash my skylights if I did not allow him

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1864.

Gen. Butler's War Policy.

Gen. BUTLER'S policy has generally had a stiff, hard meaning, and it is for that reason the rebels have come to regard him with peculiar interest. In his New York speech he said he was for offering the South the olive branch and urging them to come back. He was in favor of doing this twice and thrice, and if they refused and persisted in resisting the government, he would say to the men of the North—overrun the South, and divide whatever you find there among yourselves, and that is the way he would keep up the armies.

This policy, which he would of course bring within organized direction, he said he knew some would regard as harsh, but he believed it was the best, and in perfect accord with justice.

It is something to be noted that these suggestions have not provoked the criticism they would have elicited before the election; but are received with general favor, even among Democrats. The *World* says Gen. BUTLER enunciated Democratic doctrine, and it is said the speech has been received with great favor in high administration quarters.

When the character of the crime of which the South have been guilty is considerd, no just man can declare that the penalty would be too great. As between adopting it and the permanent dismemberment of the Republic, is there any reason for hesitating? The idea savors strongly of that sterling justice with which the reader of history is familiar. Gen. BUTLER refers to the Romans,—he might have stopped short of the ancient precedent, indeed he might have been content to rest the measure on its intrinsic merits, should the obduracy of the South continue.

At the game of war the South have been fairly beaten. Further resistance simply invites the severest measures. The Government has an indisputable right to adopt whatever measures it chooses to assert its authority and restore obedience. The question of severity, if it be not in excess of the need, cannot be raised; on the contrary, it is a duty the Government owes to the Nation that it adopt the measures and put forth the strength requisite to crush the rebellion and re-establish its authority. If all ordinary means have failed, it will be justified in resorting to extraordinary measures.

Gen. BUTLER'S policy is something to think of. It strikes at the root of the evil. The only question is, will anything less severe serve the purpose? Have all the ordinary measures been exhausted? On the one hand is presented the olive branch; on the other, the sword. By the one, the South are told they may live; but if they reject the offer, by the other they shall die. As the amnesty is to all, leader and led, so the penalty, if the amnesty be not accepted, shall fall on all alike. No half way work is proposed. If it be peace, it shall be immediate and universal; if the sword, extermination, terrible and certain.

The idea grows the more it is examined. That the General spoke by the card and reflected the views of the Administration, there is no evidence. That the idea will take lodgement in the public mind, and thus exert a powerful influence on the Administration, is not unlikely. The time is auspicious for a conclusive policy. It cannot be said that the bold outlines of one have not been presented.

Lectures and Lecturers.

The excitement of the Presidential campaign is over, and society is now open for those enjoyments peculiar to the winter season. The time for lecturers and lectures has come. The lecturer on popular topics has a sublime mission to perform. He is really an educator. If he fails to comprehend this fact he is a failure as a lecturer. He who esteems it an accomplishment to retail a collection of jokes dressed up with common-place platitudes, and who thinks that such a practice constitutes him a lecturer, only promulgates the announcement of his early collapse. The satirist is no more joker; he is a teacher, a reformer, but all men who are flippant in the command of words, whose minds are continually engaged in the manufacture of very tame jokes on the commonest bases are not satirists, and instead of doing good on the rostrum, positively contribute to the vices of society by their bold, bad example of mental devotion to nothingness. He is a valuable man and performs well his mission who reviews history or the arts and sciences in such a manner as to deduct therefrom lessons for the present and future conduct of mankind; who, in an attractive manner, presents his subject so as to inspire his auditors to search further in the various directions which he has only indicated, not merely to find corroborative evidence but to increase the testimony which he has simply introduced. Happy are the men and women who hear such lectures. New charms are given to the family circle. Libraries possess virtues and treasures hitherto unexplored. Mines of knowledge, over the surface of which we have been treading for years, are outlined and we proceed to dig for the hidden, yet freely offered treasures in ignorance of which we have passed brief lifetimes. Far too many of our established lecturers forget the duty they owe to those to whom they lecture. Many of them, while they succeed in amusing, for a brief hour, the multitude which gathers to listen to them, utterly fail even to leave behind them a solitary thought or idea which can be turned to account in the future working of the mind. The seed which they scatter is of weeds and thistles which have no beauty and no odor that they should be desired; in most cases, better forgotten than remembered. The Reformer who is a temperate thinker, and who bears on his heart the consciousness that he labors to effect a change, perhaps a revolution in the habits of his hearers, will always, in his capacity of lecturer, be interesting, and no investment of indirect zeal will be allowed to mar the impressions he desires to make.

The popular lecture should be a carefully digested and ornate effort to commend whatever the theme may be to the people. People who attend lectures pay liberally for the labor of the lecturer, and generally expect, as they have a right to do, the worth of their money. Instructiveness may take the place of eloquence; plainness of speech may take the place of much display of familiarity with the dead languages and with irrelevant rhetoric, and good common sense ought always to point every sentence. Every sentence should be an arrow directed to the understanding, and with a serious view of making the world better for the speaking and the hearing of the effort. Lecture Committees have something to do with this as well as lecturers. They should see to it that none who are not instructive as well as attractive should ever mount the rostrum under their auspices. We hope to see a prosperous lecture season this Winter, and that no efforts on the part of Lecture Committees will be allowed to pass unappreciated by the people of this city.

A United North.

There is gratifying evidence that the North is to be united once more in support of the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion. Nor is the day far off. The Presidential election is an endorsement, unequivocal and overwhelming, of Mr. LINCOLN and the policy of his Administration. The canvass was protracted, the discussion never so full, and the verdict has been deliberately rendered. It can neither be questioned nor appealed from. It is to be respected, not merely acquiesced in, but supported. The evidence to which we have alluded goes to show that the great body of the Democratic party, actuated by the spirit of true patriotism, will not only promptly acquiesce in the decision of the people, but will give the measures of the Administration a sincere support. This feeling among Democrats is making rapid progress, and finds expression through authentic mediums all over the country.

When we speak of Democrats, of course we do not include those factionists who have taken extreme ground, and attached themselves to secret or other organizations, or who from principle are in sympathy with the rebellion. They are not true Democrats, although the party was led captive by them in the late Chicago Convention, where a platform was put forth repugnant to the great body of the party, which, nevertheless, stood as its authentic expression, and dragged it down to defeat and disintegration. The election being over, many Democrats are doing now what circumstances prevented them from doing before—denouncing the platform and its authors, and declaring their intention to accord a hearty support to every measure for suppressing the rebellion. They are the Democratic party, and are pursuing the only course that can give it an existence when the authority of the Federal Government shall have been restored. To stand firm by the constituted authorities, for the restoration of Federal Union, is of itself a platform that comports, as we believe, with the sentiments of the great body of the Democrats.

The *National Intelligencer*, a journal that supported General MCCLELLAN with great ability and earnestness, has taken position on this ground, in support of which it publishes a letter from the army, the writer of which, with many others, supported MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON. He says:

> It matters not what our individual preferences may have been in regard to this high office; we must now, as good citizens, as men recognizing the majesty of the law, lay aside all party animosities, gather around the Administration, and lend their hearty support in its efforts to restore the Union. The majority of the people having decided in favor of the policy heretofore pursued by us, we can no more censure us as Democrats from all concern in the national affairs. In this crisis of the nation, with the rebellion still presenting not merely a bold front, but a strong and powerful one, we have a duty to perform equal to that resting with the party in power. We cannot, as in times of peace and prosperity, perform our part by simply acquiescing in and being obedient to the authorities. The times demand something more than mere *negative* patriotism. It is our duty to pledge anew our faith that the traitors in arms may be quelled, and that the world may see that we are a united and in earnest in the cause of the Government. The effect of an open and frank resolve, from the Democratic leaders in convention assembled, to stand firmly by the constituted authorities in this trial, would dishearten our enemies prayed in arms against us; would intimidate the more opposers of the Government in our midst; would recall to the right path those that have been wandering in doubt; would put an end to factious demonstrations by disaffected parties; would allay the fears of the timid—in short, would unite the nation in harmonious action, and give such tone and character to its cause as to guarantee speedy success in our efforts to secure a lasting and permanent peace, with all the rights of the Government restored. I write the wish of many Democrats in the army, when I suggest that the true and earnest men of the party, those who receive the patriotic sentiments expressed in Gen. HALL'S letter of acceptance" as a code of principles to guide their actions in the future, to call a convention in one of the large cities for the purpose mentioned above as well as to organize for the future, with a regard that will attract instead of repelling. We feel that when men were admitted into the counsels of the Democracy whose opinions and principles were eschewed by all the party orators, and by such bodies of men as the New York Democratic State Convention, that her generosity was abused, and her power for good weakened. There is no knowing the results to be obtained by such a convention. It will give a more decided character and unity to the nation, and will enable the party to plant itself firmly in the confidence of the people.

Moved by the same patriotic spirit and under the same convictions of duty and policy, it is understood that an influential body of Democrats in New York are meditating steps in the direction indicated in this letter. We speak advisedly when we say that there are leading and influential Democrats here who are prepared to openly respond in the same spirit, and stand firm in support of the constituted authorities.

The current of public sentiment is favorable to a united North, in support of the Government in a policy that will dispose of the rebellion in the shortest possible time. There no longer exists the slighest motive for embarrassing the Administration. It represents and acts solely for the country in which every man has an equal interest. The united, energized will of the North, will exert a speedy and important influence on the South, for its main support will be withdrawn, and the hope that has animated it in disaster destroyed. The moral effect will be great and immediate. At the same time the discordant elements in the North will be hushed into silence and speedily crushed out. The Democrat who contributes to produce this state of things, will show himself to be a patriot. It is the disposition of the great body of the party—a disposition that will find the means for expressing itself.

Enrollment of the State Militia

A general order has been issued by Adjutant General RUSSELL, directed to the commissioners of the several cities and counties of the Commonwealth, ordering an immediate enrollment and classification of all able bodied white male citizens within their respective limits, liable to enrollment under the militia laws of the State. This order has been rendered necessary by reason of the failure to raise by volunteering that portion of the Pennsylvania State Guard ordered into service some three months since. The apprehended raids on our border by thieving bands of rebels require an immediate organization of the State Guard, and the enrollment will be commenced at once.

The Promotion of Gen. Sheridan.

Deservedly conferred and nobly earned is the promotion of General PHILIP H. SHERIDAN to be Major General in the regular army. The circumstances under which the promotion was made, form a significant contrast with those which produced the vacancy in the regular army which he will so worthily fill. The order of the President announcing his promotion is a proud record for the gallant officer, and is as follows:

> WAR DEPARTMENT,
> ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
> WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1864.
>
> *Ordered by the President:*
>
> GENERAL ORDERS, No. 282.—1. That the resignation of George E. McClellan, as Major General in the United States Army, dated November 8, and received by the Adjutant General on the 10th inst., be accepted as of the 8th of November.
>
> 2. That for the personal gallantry, military skill, and just confidence in the courage and patriotism of his troops displayed by Philip H. Sheridan, on the 19th day of October, at Cedar Run, whereby, under the blessing of Providence, his routed army was reorganized, a great national disaster averted, and a brilliant victory achieved over the rebels for the third time in pitched battle within thirty days, Philip H. Sheridan is appointed Major General in the United States Army, to rank as such from the 8th day of November, 1864.
>
> By order of the President of the United States.
> E. D. TOWNSEND,
> Assistant Adjutant General.

At his own request, Gen. Hancock has been relieved from the command of the Second Corps, and will remain in Philadelphia for several months, under medical treatment for wounds which he received some time since.

School of Design.

Helping others to help themselves, is an axiom which has been adopted as the basis of benevolent actions in recent years, and as civilization advances we perceive what is our duty in this respect more clearly, and the injunction, "Love your neighbor as yourself" presents itself in more forcible shape and with increased beneficial results in the elevation of mankind. In this spirit, we apprehend, the movement now being made for the establishment of a School of Design for Women in Pittsburgh, has been conceived and is being pushed to consummation. The great benefits which have followed the praiseworthy and noble efforts of Matthew Vassar at Poughkeepsie, and Peter Cooper, in the city of New York, have demonstrated how much one or two men may accomplish towards the uplifting of their race, how easy the affluence of the rich may be made to flow in channels which, like water in a parched land, shall vivify and vitalize the growth of human progress.

When Vassar conceived the grand idea of establishing a Female College, he executed his thought by title deeds and assignments to the amount of $408,000, consisting of real estate, bonds and mortgages, railroad stocks, railroad bonds, United States and State stocks. The edifice which is one of the grand architectural ornaments of the State of New York, cost about $200,000. Vassar lives to see his great thought in action; he considered, rightly, that the mothers of a country mould the character of its citizens, determine its institutions and shape its destiny, and the endowment of that College for the education of young women satisfied his highest aspirations.

Peter Cooper has also lived to see the completion and the admirable working of his memorial to the dignity of his race in the City of new York, and already hundreds of young women and numbers of young men too, rejoice in the possession of accomplishments which they have been assisted to acquire by the operation of the Cooper Institute. The architect who planned the edifice did well to leave an unoccupied niche for the statue of Peter Cooper, but if he could have forseen the influence of the Institute it might have been omitted with propriety, for the name of the good old man will live in the hearts of New York—of American mothers of the future and be taught to their children; that is a memory which cannot perish while womanly hearts are the receptacles for its image and and superscription—while womanly minds reflect to future generations the blessings which flowed from one sublime stroke of benevolence.

The movement on the part of the members and friends of the Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia, in 1851, has also given place to the establishment of an excellent School of Design for Women, which we understand works well, and is one of the bright ornaments of our State to-day.

That Pittsburgh, with its great and powerful sinews of iron, should have an institution for the education of young women in the fine arts and sciences, is a consummation devoutly to be wished. We are pleased to learn that some progress has been made in the right direction. As we are informed, over $6,000 has already been contributed towards this object, and we may expect soon to see the Pittsburgh School of Design for Young Women in a fair way for operation. We called attention to this subject a week or two ago, and since that time our readers have been responding nobly to the appeal then made. This gateway to the great West will in this, as in other enterprizes, be worthy of the spirit which has always characterized its people in unanimity and benevolence.

General Intelligence.

The Presbyterian Church at Chambersburg has been presented with a beautiful communion service as a testimonial of Christian affection and sympathy, by the First Presbyterian Church of this city.

We learn that the cotton crop has been very successful this season in Southern Illinois, paying far better than any other product. Near four hundred bales have been shipped from Carbondale, and more than as much more will be shipped. It is coming in with equal rapidity along the entire line of the Central Railroad. Extensive preparations are being made for the coming year, and if the season is propitious the cotton crop will be really immense.

During his visit to Toulon the other day, the Emperor paid a visit to a cuirassed ram of a new form which is in course of completion, and which the French claim as superior to anything yet built in Europe or America. This new engine of war is called La Taureau, lies low in the water, is round backed like a turtle, turns quickly on its axis, is heavily cuirassed, has great speed, and carries a big gun fore and aft.

It is stated by the Paris papers that no less than twelve thousand persons were drowned by the terrible cyclone at Calcutta. The population a few years since was 230,000, besides about 170,000, who were supposed to frequent the city from the suburbs, &c. The great bulk of the population consists of native Hindoos and Mohammedans, with 3,000 English, 5,000 half caste, about 3,000 Portuguese, the remainder being French, Americans, Jews, Persians, and Chinese.

The Schleswig-Holstein question, after a short but decisive war between Denmark and Germany, has been settled by Denmark ceding the three duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenberg to the victors, and pays to the duchies a fixed sum (about eight and a half millions of rigsdalars,) for their claims to the common property of the former Danish monarchy. Schleswig and Holstein will be held by the Prussians and Austrians until the German Diet shall have decided the rival claims of the Prince of Augustenburg and the Grand Duke of Oldenburg to succession in the two duchies, and Denmark will also pay for the shipping captured and destroyed by her fleet. The big powers have nearly squelched the little one.

A new fibre to replace cotton has at length been seriously adopted. It is the China-grass, *urtica nivea* of botanists, the *ma* of the Chinese, the *ramch* of the Japanese. A commission appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of Rouen a year ago to experiment fully upon this fibre as a substitute for cotton, has at length reported favorably, and the report has been adopted by the Chamber of Commerce. The report has made quite a sensation among the cotton-workers of Rouen.

Mr. Leonard Grover, the director of the German Opera in Boston, and the managers of theatres in Washington and Philadelphia, states that his receipts at the various places under his direction, reached on Friday, the aggregate of nine thousand one hundred and fifty dollars in a single day. Of this amount about two thousand dollars revenue goes to the Government.

A species of "fast" slang is now much in vogue among a certain class of English ladies. The *Court Journal* complains of the new fashion and says:—"Expressions never meant for female lips are frequently indulged in, causing many a shudder to those of the old school, who remember the delicate and refined language of their own mothers and sisters."

London is now connected with Sidon and Jerusalem by telegraph. How strange to see the old Bible lands invaded by modern improvements and inventions!

Thirteen thousand bales of cotton will be raised in Sinalo, Mexico, this year.

The Boston reporters had an interesting meeting last Saturday evening. The Editorial and Reportorial Club of Philadelphia continues to grow strong and useful; it met on Wednesday afternoon.

The enterprizing citizens of Huntingdon, in this State, are erecting many new buildings in their town and otherwise improving its general appearance.

The Boston *Courier* is about to become an evening paper. This is an appropriate change for a journal which loves the darkness rather than the light, as does the *Courier*.

The following number of emigrants arrived at the four following named cities between September 30th, 1863, and September 30th, 1864:—

Boston	5,204
New York	177,823
Philadelphia	4,483
Baltimore	2,303
Total	189,713
In 1862 there were	76,806
In eleven months ending Nov. 30th, 1863..	146,919

The editor of the Irasburgh (Vt.) *Standard* says he has been shown specimens of gold taken by Mr. Albert Hodsen of that town, who dug about twelve dollars in three days. The gold is quite fine.

A returned prisoner says that while he was at Belle Island he saw a cart load of soldiers' letters dumped into the river.

A Democratic paper consoles itself as follows. "It is no shame to belong to the minority. Noah and his family belonged to the minority, while the vast majority went to destruction, pretty much as they are going now."

MAXIMILIAN'S DESIGNS.—Our latest advices from Panama contain the remarkable statement that the annexation of Central America to the Mexican Empire is being discussed among the politicians of the former country. It is added that there are no grounds for supposing that anything of the kind is likely to be carried out, as every government of Central America is opposed to such a move. We very much doubt whether the projects of annexation are so insignificant as is here represented. If Maximilian succeeds in awakening in Mexico an interest in commercial, industrial and agriculturnal improvements, in developing the resources of the country, in reorganizing the army and the finances, in founding a navy in attaching to himself and his rule all the classes of the population, whose interests are connected with the progress of these schemes, the governments of Central America will find it very difficult to prevent the springing up of a party of annexationists in their States.

Important Movement of Iron Manufacturers.

Meeting in Philadelphia—Organization of the American Iron and Steel Association—Choice of Officers for the Ensuing Year.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16, 1864.

An important meeting of the railroad iron manufacturers of the United States was held in this city on the 19th of October last, at which valuable statistics were presented, showing, among other things, that the estimated capacity of railroad iron mills of this country for 1864 equals the estimated annual consumption of such iron. This important fact needs only to be known, to render the question, "Why should we import railroad iron?" unanswerable.

There is no need of sophistry here. If we can produce all we require, and of superior quality to that furnished by England, what sense is there in buying from abroad? Every other consideration is not worth a fig. Well, not to digress too much by way of comment, the meeting alluded to, considering the importance of uniting the iron interest of the country, agreed to adjourn until the 16th of November, and meanwhile invite all iron producers to cooperate in an effort to enlighten the Government upon the legislation needed to protect at all times the great iron interest of the United States.

The adjourned meeting, convened at the Board of Trade rooms to-day, at eleven a. m., E. B. Ward, of Detroit, Chairman; William B. Ogden, of Chicago, Vice-President; E. Y. Townsend, of Philadelphia, Secretary; Thomas S. Blair, Esq., of Pittsburgh, was chosen as additional secretary. Pittsburgh was finely represented, almost every iron house sending a member—the steel concerns of Park, Brother & Co.; Hussey, Wells & Co.; and Jones, Boyd & Co., also participating.

A number of the blast furnaces of Western Pennsylvania also sent representatives.

After the reading of several reports from committees, one of which embodied a memorial to Congress, the meeting proceeded to revive the old American Iron Association, which, though not entirely dead in organization, has yet been wholly inactive for six or eight years. It was resolved to re-organize under the name of "The American Iron and Steel Association." After reporting the memorial to Congress back to the committee which prepared it, and adding to that committee T. S. Blair, J. M. Cooper, and B. F. Jones, of Pittsburgh, with several others, with a view to revision so as to suit all the interests represented, and also adopting articles of association, the meeting adjourned to meet at five p. m.

On re-assembling, the organization was perfected by the election of thirty managers, selected from the various sections of the country represented, of whom the following belong to Pittsburgh:—B. F. Jones, James Park, jr., Wm. M. Lyon, James M. Cooper, and Thomas S. Blair.

The Association then adjourned and the Board of Managers convened for the purpose of electing President, &c., which resulted as follows:—

President—E. B. Ward, of Detroit, Mich.

Vice-Presidents—James M. Cooper, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Samuel J. Reeves, of Philadelphia; C. S. Wood, of Philadelphia; Abram S. Hewitt, of New York; Jos. H. Scranton, of Scranton, Pa.

Treasurer—Charles Wheeler of Philadelphia.

Secretary—R. H. Lamborn, of Philadelphia.

The new board then proceeded to transact business relating to the object for which the Association was formed, but of no public interest.

This Association, now brought into a live condition and composed of the most active and influential concerns in the iron interest, bids fair to bring about a more satisfactory conclusion in reference to the settlement of our home policy than ever, and we shall look with interest for the result of their efforts. H.

Scenes on Election Day.

John Crippen, of Brokenstraw township, Warren county, Pa., aged 94 years, went over four miles to Youngsville, on election day, to vote for Lincoln. The first President he voted for was Jefferson. He has voted for every Whig and Republican candidate for President since that period, and is always sure to be for his country and her cause. He was not quite old enough to vote for Washington, the great founder of our Government, and was not too old nor too feeble to vote for Lincoln, the preserver and defender of the Government founded by the Fathers of the Republic nearly a century ago. Notwithstanding his advanced years, he stepped and spirit over 1,700 rails two years ago, and is still comparatively active.

At Oberlin, Ohio, early on election day, the venerable Father Keep, appeared at the polls leaning on the arm of a friend, and with trembling limbs and voice remarked, as he handed his vote to the officer, that his first vote was given in 1800, and that this was doubtless the last vote it would ever be his privilege to give for President. He then handed up a written sentiment, which he requested might be read to the throng surrounding the polls, as follows:

"Palsied be the *tongue* which now wags for treason, and that *hand* which would cut the jugular vein of our Christian Commonwealth.

"JOHN KEEP, aged 83.

"Oberlin, November, 1864."

Endorsed—"A Freeman's Vote, 1864, for Abraham Lincoln."

Late in the afternoon Colonel Giles W. Shurtleff, of the United States Colored Regiment, who had just arrived on the cars, came up limping from the effect of his yet unhealed wounds, and tendered his vote for Lincoln and the Union. The effect that welcomed and applauded him was such as to melt to tears a man who never had the weakness to quail before an enemy.

How Addison Wrote.

An interesting literary relic has come to light unexpectedly in Scotland, where a gentleman, Mr. J. D. Campbell, of Glasgow, has printed an elegant 4to—the edition limited to 250 copies—"Some portions of the essays contributed to the Spectator, by Mr. Joseph Addison, now first printed from his MS. note-book." The original manuscript from which the volume is printed was purchased for a small sum of a London bookseller in 1858. On examination it was found to contain, though imperfect at the beginning, several of Addison's papers for the Spectator, written out in a neat, clerkly hand on one side of the leaves, like a first draft, and numerous interlinear corrections and additions on the opposite blank pages, in the undoubted writing of Addison himself. These changes and enlargements are very curious, and show by what careful attention to minutiæ, the style, "familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious" like the words of Johnson, that has conferred immortality upon its author, was acquired and perfected. Among the better known papers thus shown in progress of construction are Sir Roger de Coverley and Fame, and a part of the celebrated essay on the Imagination. A more instructive lesson on composition could hardly be given than this work affords. Some entities have insinuated doubts, owing to a want of the history of the MS., but the internal evidence of its genuineness appears to be complete and satisfactory.

Telegraphy in England.

The statistics of the telegraphic system in the United Kingdom—that is of the telegraphs open to the public, for there are many purely private lines—are interesting:—In 1861, there were 11,523¾ miles open; in 1862, 12,711½; while last year the lines were extended to cover 13,892¾ miles, which, however, consisted of 65,012¾ of separate wires. The number of stations was increased in proportion, and last year there were 1,755 open, containing 6,496 instruments, through which about 3,400,000 messages were sent. In addition to the lines actually on British soil the sub-marine lines to Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Jersey, Ostend, Hanover, Denmark, with which the other lines are more or less all in connection, cover 887 miles, with 2,760 miles of wire. This line has upward of 3,000 stations in foreign countries. The messages sent by it to and from foreign countries were in 1861, 20,000; in 1862, 310,056; and in 1863, 332,784, while the mileage was not increased. The several lines were last year, Electric and International, 8,230 miles of line, and 39,042 of wires, 1,222 stations. The number of messages sent by this company during 1863 has not been ascertained, but calculating the proportion of increase from the returns of the two years immediately preceding, may be estimated at nearly 2,000,000.

The Kearsarge and the Alabama.

The full report of Captain Winslow discloses the fact that his original intention was to run down the Alabama and fight her at close quarters, but Semmes kept out of the way. The following quotation shows how the cowardly pirate was compelled to fight:

> He had now arrived within nine hundred yards of her, and I was apprehensive that another broadside, nearly raking as it was, would prove disastrous. Accordingly I ordered the Kearsarge sheered and opened on the Alabama.
>
> The positions of the vessels was now broadside to broadside, but it was soon the case that Captain Semmes did not seek close action. I became then fearful lest, after some fighting, that he would again make for the shore. To defeat their determined to keep full speed on, and with a port helm to run under the stern of the Alabama and rake, if he did not prevent it by sheering and keeping his broadside to us. He soon found that we could not be outmanœuvred in this way, and the action continued from the first in parallel lines, with our head in shore, the line of jurisdiction would no doubt have been reached.

Rev. Dr. E. Wentworth, for seven years a resident of China, is now lecturing in New York on the habits, customs and peculiarities of the Celestials.

Personal.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has chosen as the title of his new lecture for this season, "The Political Horoscope."

The Union men of New Jersey have it in contemplation to present the name of A. G. Cattell, Esq., as a candidate for Governor of that State at the next election.

Michael Allen, a tavern keeper in Philadelphia, was shot through the heart by a fellow named "Reddy," a bounty jumper, on Wednesday morning. Allen instantly fell dead. The murderer escaped.

James R. Gilmore, Esq., of Chambersburg, who has rendered most signal service to the Government as chief of the Telegraph Corps in North Carolina, has been promoted to a Captaincy, and assigned to the staff of Major General Foster, at Hilton Head, as Quartermaster. He has well earned his promotion, and will do credit to himself and the Government in his new position.

After the tea was thrown overboard in Boston harbor, February 10th, 1774, one of the party engaged in that movement, Lot Cheever, whose direct descendants now reside in Salem, Mass., stopped at the house of Colonel Abner Cheever, in Saugus, to change his disguise. Some of the tea then in his shoes was saved by an old lady of the family, and has from that time until now been carefully preserved. A lady of the highest respectability and a direct descendant of the Cheever here spoken of, has presented to the Manager of the Salem table, at the Naval Fair, in Boston, a remaining portion of the tea, which will be offered for sale. It was a representative of the same family, the grandfather of the Rev. Dr. Cheevers, of New York, who gave the first blood in the Revolution.

The Zanesville (Ohio) *Courier* announces the death of the Rev. George W. Young, which took place on Saturday last. He was born in Chester county, Pa., and was forty-three years of age.

Messrs. Bingham and Eels, of Harrison, Ohio, have sold their fine buck, named Tiger, to Mr. Fred Smith, of Illinois, for $3,000.

Judge Kelley presented to President Lincoln, on Tuesday evening, a gold medallion, gotten up by Mr. Broomall, of Philadelphia, formerly coiner of the Mint. Upon one side of the medallion is a bas relief likeness of President Lincoln, and upon the other the same of Washington. The inscription upon the inside is, "Abraham Lincoln, an honest man. The crisis demands his re-election, 1861."

So much of special orders No. 379, November 2, 1864, as honorably discharged from service Lieutenant Colonel George K. Bowen, 188th Pennsylvania Volunteers, is revoked, and the Colonel is restored to his command, with pay from the date when he rejoins his regiment.

Colonel Powell, the active adjunct of Sheridan in the Valley, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, to date from October 15th.

In overhauling the cargo of the blockade-runner Hope, now unloading at Lewis wharf, a large box was found directed "Mrs. Jefferson Davis." On opening the box it was found to be a fine dress patteran, dry goods of different kinds, toys, hosiery, and a variety of articles belonging to a lady's wardrobe. It is stated that there is some talk of forwarding the box and contents to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

Rev. Mr. Knox, of Lewiston, Me., was killed a few days ago by his horse rearing and falling back on him. He lived about four hours after the accident.

The Rev. Benjamin F. Brook, for about twenty years an itinerating minister of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has taken the initiatory steps for ordination as a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Major General Butler and Major General Burnside have both gone to the front of the army.

David Thompson, the famous Horticulturist from Green Island, near Troy, N. Y., has received an order from Commissioner Newton, of the Government Agricultural Bureau at Washington, for four plants of his General Grant Seedling Grape, a white variety. The plants were forwarded in obedience to request.

The Baltimore *Clipper* says that on Monday night General Burnsides, accompanied by several officers of the army, visited the Holliday Street Theatre, for the purpose of witnessing the play of "Waiting for the Verdict." The General was dressed in citizen's clothing, and occupied a seat in the parquette. His presence was not noticed until the fall of the curtain at the close of the first act, when he was recognized by a soldier who had served under the General, who soldier hobbled down the aisle, and grasping the General by the hand, in a loud voice proposed three cheers for General Burnside. The audience were taken by surprise, but upon catching a glimpse of the well known features of the General, three hearty cheers rang through the building. When leaving the theatre, as many persons as could get near the General, shook him warmly by the hand.

Peter Wehr, a barkeeper in Baltimore, was murdered on Monday night by Thomas Creamer, who plunged a knife into his left breast, causing death in a few minutes. Creamer was arrested and duly committed for trial.

George Heimbauch, of Waterford, Wisconsin, went to bed a few nights ago and neglected to turn off the gas in his room. In the morning he was found by a Spanish War who was with him escaped. He is able to walk about but one arm is completely paralyzed.

Lieutenant General Scott once more begs to be spared by correspondents, principally applicants for autographs, as he cannot answer one in thirty of the letters he receives.

A New York correspondent of the Providence *Journal* refers to General Butler's domestic life in the following happy terms: I have always believed in General Butler, and recall with pleasure an evening spent at his home in Lowell, with which many interesting memories are associated. Some eighteen or twenty years ago a young actress, a Miss Hildreth, played for several evenings at the Dorrance Street Theater in Providence. I happened to see her in the tragedy of Jane Shore. Her part was a secondary one, that of the friend and confidant of Edward's beautiful favorite; but her conception of the character surprised me by its originality and its impressive truthfulness. I felt that she had great dramatic talent, and often wondered that her name had so entirely disappeared from the stage. In the Spring of 1849, while visiting a friend in Lowell I found one morning on returning from a walk a card from Mrs. Benjamin Butler, with an invitation to take tea with her the following evening. I went with my host and hostess; no other guests were invited. The name of Mrs. Benjamin Butler had for me at the time no other significance than might have had the name of Mrs. John Smith. On our way to the house, my host, a Webster Whig, spoke of Mr. Butler as a successful lawyer, smart but unscrupulous, ready to take up the worst cases, and noted for always carrying his clients through. On entering the parlors, I was surprised to find in the charming and graceful lady who received us, the dramatic friend and confidant of Jane Shore, whose talent had so impressed me at the Dorrance Street Theatre. Mrs. Butler was a lady of Dracut, who, fascinated by the stage and conscious of dramatic power, had obtained an engagement at one of the Boston theatres, and who was for about two years earnestly devoted to her profession, when Mr. Benjamin Butler proffered his hand and heart, and won her back to domestic life. I found that she still loved the art, and prevailed on her to read me some of her favorite passages in Shakespeare. She read, I remember, the prison scene in Measure for Measure, with a passionate pathos that made me half regret that the "smart Lowell lawyer" had won her away from Melpomene and all her tragic glooms and splendors. Later in the evening Mr. Butler came in from his office and talked politics with me, a friend, a Webster Whig. The political problems of that day were far other than what they now are, though their solution involved, more or less directly, all the mighty elements of the events at present. "black Republican" at heart then, as now, I could not but feel that the pale half-and-half pro-slavery Republicanism of my friend the Webster Whig, had little weight before the more consistent logic and downright Democracy of the Lowell lawyer. As I listened to his terse and trenchant talk, I did not quite so much wonder that the young actress had preferred him to Melpomene; yet how little could I then have forseen the important and decisive part which that indomitable will, that downwright logic, were destined to play in the greatest contest for liberty and law that ever convulsed a nation. How little could I have foreseen that the "smart Lowell lawyer" would become the terror of the slave power, the protector of contrabands and the "reformer of refractory cities," North and South.

Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana, and Rev. Dr. Lansing, of New York, have purchased building sites in Stamford, Ct.

A Democrat was elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts from Marblehead, Mass., in consequence of the Republican candidate's name having been wronly spelled on the ticket. Both Webster and Worcester were ignored.

Dea. Moses Cowles, of North Amherst, Mass., celebrated his golden wedding Thursday evening. By a happy and unusual coincidence, his son James celebrated, at the same time, his own silver wedding.

INTERESTING LAW CASE—A GAMBLING CONSIDERATION VOID.—The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, *in banc*, has decided the suit brought to recover the amount of three promissory notes of one thousand dollars each, made by ex-Congressman Thomas F. Bowie, of Maryland, in 1857, payable to the order of one Franklin Steers, from whom the plaintiff purchased the notes. The defense was that these notes were given for a gambling consideration, and therefore void in the hands of a bona fide holder for value. Chief Justice Carter delivered the opinion of the Court, in which he said the proofs were that Bowie, being intoxicated, was induced, in the case of insanity it would be perfectly competent to prove the idiosyncracies of the insane person when in that condition. Why not, then, when reduced to the condition of temporary lunacy? The notes were condemned by the law and had no virtue in the hands of the gamblers. Therefore the Court decided in favor of the defendant. The plaintiff, Thompson, gave notice of appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

A clergyman at Cambridge preached a sermon which one of his auditors commended. "Yes," said the gentleman to whom it was mentioned, "it was a good sermon, but he stole it." This was repeated to the preacher. He resented it, and called on the gentleman to retract. "I am not," replied the agressor, very apt to retract my words; but in this instance, I will. I said you had stolen the sermon. I find I was wrong. On returning home and referring to the book whence I thought it was taken, I found it was there."

CITY MATTERS.

REPORT OF THE SUBSISTENCE COMMITTEE.—The Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee presents the following report for the months of September and October:

At the dining rooms, City Hall, 10,647 soldiers have been fed.

At the Soldiers' Home, Liberty street, 8,307 meals have been furnished to soldiers, and lodging to 1,837, making 20,81l who were cared for and provided with meals during the past two months, and a grand total of 301,084 since August 1861. Transportation has been given to 18 soldiers left in our city without means of reaching their homes; 42 have been sent to the U. S. General Hospital, and 2 have died at the Home during the past month.

As large numbers of sick and wounded soldiers from the different hospitals and battle fields are now daily passing through our city, and require attention and care at the Home, to provide for them and carry on our work as we have done in the past, we ask our friends for liberal contributions during the coming winter months.

The following contributions have been received during September and October:

Dollar Sav'g B'k	$125 00	Miss M. A. Jackson	$5 00
Meade Rifles, 123d			
O. Regiment	50 00	M. Krebs	5 00
John T. Peard	50 00	C. F. Kuhn	2 00
Mr. Wilson	2 00	Bailey & Farrell	10 00

Proceeds of concert by Mrs. E. Sawyer, Allegheny.....$30 00

Proceeds of sales of clothes left at Provost Marshal's office, 22d district..... 21 50

Ella Cunningham and Horace Champlan 61

Harmony Society, per Messrs. Baker & Henrico—Harvel vinegar, 2 barrels sour crout and 1 load of vegetables.

Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee—15 bushels of apples, 1 barrel of apple butter, from Misses Travelli and Nevins, of Sewickley.

One box of provisions from Ladies' Christian Commission, of Clinton, Allegheny county.

From Christian Commission, Pittsburgh—40 flannel shirts, 35 pair drawers, 18 handkerchiefs, 410 rolls bandages, 8 packages of lint, 10 pair of slippers, 15 pair of socks, 12 bushels of vegetables, 18 cans of fruit,

FRESHNESS.

There is always something new for us—sweet mornings,
Surprise of little circumstances thrown
Around the tread-mill sameness of our lives.
The dropping in of friend, with his adornings
Of pleasant smiles and words, and the awful groan
Of the complaining thunder as he strives
To spread his mighty grief around the sky—
O, it is hard to quit them all and die!
We are renewed with freshness, and the pall
Of yesterday is cast like a worn shawl:
We wear to-day, like maiden her new bonnet,
Or youngster coat his first printed sonnet;
And yet to-morrow will but o'er repeat
The cloyed scenes that to-day do seem so sweet.
C. W. ANDERSON.

Farm and Household Items.

BUTTER AND CHEESE IN WINTER.

Mrs. Almon Benton, Pottawattomie County, Kansas, writes: "Having noticed an article in the March number of the *Agriculturist* on making butter from "frozen milk," I will state my mode, which if tried, will be found to produce butter quite as easily in winter as in summer, and the quality and quantity will also be improved. After the milk is strained I place on the stove a kettle with some water in it; then place a pan of milk on the kettle and let it remain until the milk is scalding hot. I then remove the pan and set it away for the cream to rise. Pursue the same process till all the milk is scalded. If the milk has all been scalded, it matters not whether a whole or the part has been frozen. Mix the cream thoroughly and place by the stove until it is at the right temperature to churn. The butter will all come at the same time, which seldom takes more than 5 or 10 minutes. Much sweeter butter can be made from scalded milk than in the ordinary way, as cream not scalded will sometimes get bitter, if kept long enough to get a churning in cold weather.

For the benefit of those who make "double curd cheese," I would suggest the plan which has proved a success with me. When making the first curd, scald as if going to press immediately, but make it quite salt, then set it away until the second curd if ready to salt, put the old and new curds together and thoroughly mix; and more salt if necessary. The reasons for this process are: by scalding (or cooking) the curd, the whey is nearly all saturated from it, which, with salt, prevents it souring, and the curd being salted it does not settle in a solid mass, and the necessity of cutting is obviated, which, with the soaking, "to get the sour out," always removes a portion of the butter from the curd.

TREATMENT OF BEES.

E. G. Holcomb, Brashier Iron Works, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., says: "From seventeen stocks of bees I had 900 lbs honey and 12 swarms; one hive made 81 lbs, but did not swarm. This crop was mostly obtained from the last of June to middle of August, at the time the white clover was most in blossom. As for honey dew I have never seen it in this section. In some seasons we obtain a good yield from basswood, but none this year. The quantity of buckwheat was very light, about 2 lbs to 5 of clover; therefore I consider white clover the main source of supply, and in this section of country there is plenty of it.

I wish to ask the Hon. Judge, or any of the outside members, if there is any feasible mode of stifling the worms or moth eggs in boxes, after being removed from the hive, without the use of sulphur, which is said to give the combs a green color." Would the fumes of charcoal answer?

Mr. Bartlet, who is a practical chemist, replies no; nothing of the kind will destroy the vitality of eggs.

HOW TO PRESERVE STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Mr. S. Carpenter.—Strawberry plants sent by mail or otherwise are often received in a very dry condition. If set in the earth in this state and watered, they will surely die. If laid upon the surface and covered with damp moss, and that pressed upon them with a board for one or two days, they may revive. I lately received some from Wisconsin which were all apparently dead. I treated them in this way before setting them in the ground, and now they are growing vigorously. If you have no moss at hand, you may cover the whole plant in soil, or with almost any other substance rat her than to plant them in the ordinary way.

YORKSHIRE PIE.

Touchstone in *Wikes Spirit* gives the following recipe: First of all a receptacle is built of the shape and size of a good large cheese-box, composed of "solid crust," (that is, made with boiling water) about an inch thick; put no butter in the crust, but, in its place, fresh beef suet, chopped as fine as possible, so that when well kneaded together the walls of the receptacle stand firm and erect.

Now for the inside: Take a fine mellow ham, (a Yorkshire one, if you can get it; if not, a sugar cured Virginia,) a fine turkey, a goose, a couple of chickens, pheasant a few slices of venison, half a dozen partridges, half a dozen pigeons, a dozen quail, or woodcock, two or three pounds of sausage meat, some sweet herbs, and seasoning, and having deprived the foregoing of all their bones, proceed to stow them away in layers in your crust receptacle, just as tight as ever you can get them, until it is brim full, and solid; then take a quantity of strong (but unsweetened) warm calves' foot jelly, and pour it in until all the interstices are filled up; then put a top crust of the same thickness as the other on, place the pie on a piece of sheet iron in a quite cool oven, and let it slowly bake for three or four hours; take it out very gently, and let it stand until next day, and then when you cut it you will find it come out quite solid, like a piece of variegated marble, tasting of everything in general but nothing in particular; a dish that would "raise an appetite beneath the ribs of death."

It will be a bonnie big pie, too; but there is no fear of its spoiling; for it will keep a couple of months, if needful, or you can manage, anyhow, to keep it. Don't talk any more of boned turkey with truffles, or *pate de fois gras* from Strasburg, for neither are to be named in the same generation with a Yorkshire pie.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains as double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before in the market. Being in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that dusty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by druggists, only 50 cents.

A. L. MATHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' ARNICA HAIR Gloss, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oct29-1y

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. aul25m

RESTAURANTS.

WILLIAM RUECKEISEN'S
PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,
No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jun16-1y

SCHILD AND Co's DINING SALOON, No. 65 Wood street.—The above-named firm respectfully call the attention of the public to their establishment. Not only at every time of the day and evening do they serve meals within the shortest time with magnificence, but there is the paid particular interest to the serving of Oysters. They are always in season, every possible style, and the Stews will be delicately prepared by the well-known FREDERICK KALB, who was for a long term manager of the saloon of Mr. George Reisenman. Therefore, get the fine chafing dish at Schild & Co.'s, 65 Wood street, Lafayette Hall. se13-3m

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
sep7-1y Proprietor.

OPEN AGAIN.—
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7-1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)
se7-1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oct28-1y PITTSBURGH.

JOHN GANGWISCH.
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELI YOUNG'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 120 and 124 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTER served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au24-1y

CHANGE OF NAME.—
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
COKE, COAL AND LIME.
Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, are now prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke, or Youghiogheny Coal, with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common. Telephone at city. jn4

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between J. H. and N. P. SAWYER, under the style of R. C. & J. H. SAWYER, is this day, mutually dissolved.

The business will be continued under the old firm name by
N. P. SAWYER.
September 1st, 1864. se5 tf

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS
IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 18 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many kinds elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Benefit of the beautiful and talented young actress,
Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN,
who will appear as Julia De Mortimar, assisted by her father who will personate his great character of the Cardinal.

THIS EVENING, will be presented the classical and historical play by Howard Bulwer Lytton, entitled

RICHELIEU; or, THE CONSPIRACY.

Julia De Mortimar.....Miss Virginia Buchanan
Cardinal Richelieu.....Mr. M'Kean Buchanan
Overture.....Orchestra.
To conclude with
STATE SECRETS.
Gregory.....Harry Lewis
To morrow, Benefit of M'Kean Buchanan.
In rehearsal, the Octoroon.

THEATRE.
REVIVAL! REVIVAL! REVIVAL!
OCTOROON! OCTOROON! OCTOROON!
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY.

ACT 1ST—TERREBONE PLANTATION.
ACT 2D—ZOE THE OCTOROON.
THE INDIAN HUNTER, THE RESOLVE.
ACT 3D—LANDING ON THE Mississippi.
THE INDIAN. THE DEATH OF PAUL.
ACT 4TH—THE AUCTION SALE OF SLAVES.
SALE OF THE OCTOROON.
ACT 5TH—THE NEGRO QUARTERS.
SCUDDER PROTECTS THE WHITE MAN
THE OCTOROON GOES HOME.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21st.

And every evening during the week, and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, this play will be brought out in such a manner as to merit the approbation and support of the public.
W. HENDERSON, Manager.
no16

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Late Atheneum—Liberty street.
Unprecedented Success! Thunders of Applause!!
Second week of the great Spanish Danseuse and Tight Rope Artiste.

M'lle MARIETTA RAVEL,
who executes some of the most wonderful and thrilling feats upon the Tight Rope, without the aid of a balance pole.

The Misses Sisters, Misses MILLIE and CLARA POWLER, whose artistic efforts are crowned with success.

MASTER WINTER RAVEL, the youthful wonder.

Two new Ballets, in which the Boquet of Beauty appear.

First week of the Comic Pantomime, LE STATUE BLANCHE, in which the celebrated Comic Pantomimist, Mr. GEORGE R. EDESON, will appear as the Clown. no11

MASONIC HALL.

Concert and Tour de Physique.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, November 21 and 22. First appearance in her native city of

MADAM MILLAR,

(Formerly Miss Cochran,) the EMINENT VOCALIST, after an absence of four years in Europe, where she had the honor of appearing before the most select audiences, and pronounced by the public and press of England, Ireland and Scotland one of the First of Living Ballad singers.

PROF. MILLAR,

The World Renowned Magician, Pythomist and Traveller, begs to announce his Grand and Unique Entertainment, entitled

SONG, MIRTH AND MAGIC,

In conjunction with Madame Millar. Prof. Millar's Entertainment will be produced on the same scale of splendor as performed by him with immense success before high distinguished audiences in many of the principle cities of Europe and America, and before QUEEN VICTORIA and the BRITISH COURT, on the 24th of September last.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents. Tickets may be had at the principal Music Stores. no17-3t

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to, leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same no8-1y

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864	$11,000,000
Annual Income, over	2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over	5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John Dalzell, Thos. H. Lane, Wills Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Hibert, Wm. W. Ward, P. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Chatrick, M. Whitmore.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors.

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES.
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. MAY,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. P. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks, on Cargo, Freight, &c.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President,
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. JONES, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
G. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGRAW,
R. I. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

se3-1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SNIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	B. HARBAUGH,
R. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REESE OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM.
BARCLAY PERSTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	

de22

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se10-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-1y.

J. BENDER & CO.,
No. 341 corner Liberty and Wayne streets,
Offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher; Calabria Licorice, True; Carbonate Ammonia; Temple's Compound Syrup, Hops and Boneset; Nichol's Elixer, Bark with Iron; Barrel's Indian Linament; Extract Logwood; Brown's Bronchial Troches; Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup; Alcohol 58 per cent. no15

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
and-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES.
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 88 Fourth street, near Market street.
No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. jly4-1y

A. G. NEUBERT.—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 12 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se8-1y

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.
TTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth street. Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se6-1y

OILS

WM. B. RICE,
NO. 73 Broadway, Empire Buildings, New York, Room No. 45.
OFFERS FOR SALE AND THE REMBRANDT

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,

Consisting in part as follows:

GERMANIA,	VENANGO,
HIGHGATE,	ALLEGHANY,
RYND FARM,	COLUMBIA,
UNITED STATES,	NOBLE WELL,
SUCCESS,	REVENUE,
BUCHANAN FARM,	CONSOLIDATED,
HILGOUR FARM,	MAPLE SHADE,
McKINLEY,	OIL CITY.

Oil territory for sale in Pennsylvania and Western Virginia.
Subscriptions obtained for new companies.
Oil lands bought.
New companies organized.
PITTSBURGH REFERRANCE—J. D. Scully, Cashier 1st National Bank.
New York, Oct. 24, 1864. no8-2w

JACOB GLOSSER,
Real Estate and Oil Stock Broker,
No. 115 Fourth Street.
The subscriber, having opened an office at No. 115 Fourth street for the purpose of transacting a general Real Estate and Stock Brokerage business, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and acquaintances in the purchase and sale of houses, building lots, farm, coal, and oil lands; also Oil Company, Bank, Railroad, and Bridge stocks, and Government bonds.
Special attention paid to orders to buy or sell all kinds of stocks abroad.
REFERS—To Thompson, Bell & Co., bankers; John S. Bilworth, Esq.; John A. Caughey, Esq. no8-10t

WM. W. HERRON.....JAMES A. HERRON, JR.
HERRON & CO.,
Office: No. 267 Penn street, (one door below Hand.)
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES,
Crude and Refined Oils.
Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain, Seed, and Green and Dried Fruits. no8-6m

RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
96 Water and 132 Front st., Pittsburgh, 81 Broad st., New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. G. WELDON.....JOHN KELLY
WELDON & KELLY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lamps and Lamp Goods,
AND DEALERS IN
CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,
164 Wood street, near Sixth, Pittsburgh.
se16

COLUMBIA OIL STOCK.
172 shares of Columbia oil stock,
Apply to
B. McLAIN & CO.
oct21

JOHN H. EDWARDS.....I. L. EDWARDS
EDWARDS & CO.,
PETROLEUM
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
130 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
References—Drexel & Co., Dallett & Son, Fearons & Smith, Philadelphia; Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh; Jas. Bleakley, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, Franklin, Venango county, Pa. se6-6m

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,
KISKIMINITIS ARMSTRONG COUNTY.
Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh
WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.
se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON
EAGLE OIL WORKS,
LAWRENCEVILLE.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease
Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank Pittsburgh. ja4

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.
Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

RICHARDSON, MARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets.

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—
CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,
HARRISBURG, PA.
A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. mh1

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor,
se19 NEAR SHARPSBURG.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.
Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
R. MARTIN.
McKeesport, September, 1864. se20-3m

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
63 Fourth Street.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of Assembly:

ASSETS.	
First Mortgage on Real Estate	$10,225 53
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	50,000 00
U. S. Certificates, at par	52,000 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at cost	26,031 25
Office furniture	217 50
Interest accrued	3,470 93
Cash on hand	21,556 06
Total assets	$273,501 27
LIABILITIES.	
Due to Depositors	$256,750 33
Due to Depositors, interest, Nov. 1, 1864	5,915 38
Contingent Fund (balance)	10,835 66
	$273,501 27

A. A. CARRICK, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

W. B. COPELAND, } Auditing
WM. H. SMITH, } Committee.
J. K. MOORHEAD, }
November 1, 1864.

Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

ISAAC JONES, President.

Hon. THOS. M. HOWE,	Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD,
WM. H. SMITH,	G. HUSSEY,
W. B. COPELAND,	JACOB PAINTER,
HARVEY CHILDS,	NICHOLAS VOEGTLY.

no8-3m

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STATE, CITY, and
CORPORATION BONDS,
RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
Also in
OIL STOCKS,
To which special attention is promptly given.
no8-3m

JOHN W. TIERNAN,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER.
Office: 144 Fourth Street,
oct1-6m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-1f

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.
AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA.

WM. K. NIMICK.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.
se7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $100, $50, $1,000 and $5,000. Interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $1 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.
For further particulars apply to
HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
jy20

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangments for
PHOTOGRAPHING.
in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh, where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size,
Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.
His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a
Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,
which are open for inspection to the public.
The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.
Remember the place.
B. L. H. DABBS.
jy28 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

PAINTERS,

SIGN ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.
DEALER IN
PLAIN AND FANCY SHOW CARDS.
N. B.—CARDS WRITTEN TO ORDER.
W. A. LYONS,
no14 No. 7 Fifth street.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
(No. 294 Second Floor,)
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
je1-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,
[je28-1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street.
PITTSBURGH.
The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW.
oct1-1y

CORDAGE.
OIL WELL,
MANILLA and
HEMP ROPE,
BEST AMERICAN NAVY OKUM,
An assortment constantly on hand and for sale at New York prices.
LONG & DUFF,
90 Water street.
oct8-3m

REVOLVERS.
A large stock of all kinds on hand and for sale by
JAMES BOWN, 128 Wood street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FARMING LANDS,
GRAZING AND TIMBER LANDS,
FURNACE PROPERTY.
I offer for sale a large number of IMPROVED FARMS, all now under leases expiring on the 1st of April next, several thousand acres of GRAZING and TIMBER LANDS, and a valuable FURNACE PROPERTY, in Fayette county, near Uniontown, at prices so low as to invite an examination from all who desire to secure a good home and a paying investment.
The lands are so near the line of the Connellsville Railroad that an easy and cheap transportation is afforded for products to market.
A portion is already under lease for Oil Rights and operations commenced. Apply to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent,
no17 58 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)

FOR SALE.
TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,
which will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also on weighing about 2½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au13-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

THREE LOTS AND HOUSES
FOR SALE,
Situated on the corner of Cherry alley and Second street, late the property of James Stuart, deceased, each lot 20 feet front on second street by 60 feet deep to a 10 feet alley, with a two story brick dwelling and back buildings erected thereon on each lot.
For terms enquire of M. TINDLE, No. 150 Fourth street, or Capt. ARTHUR SUPPLEE, on the premises. The above property, if not sold previous to that time, will be sold on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th of December, at the Commercial Sale Rooms, 54 Fifth st., to the highest and best bidder for cash.
M. TINDLE,
oct21-td Agent for the Estate.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
Situated in Snowden Township, on the Piney Fork of Peter's Creek, two and a half miles from the Monongahela river, at Beasley's Mill, contains 107 acres of land, 87 of which is cleared. The one half of the place is underlaid with coal and limestone.
The improvements are a comfortable dwelling, large bank barn, and 200 fruit trees of best selection. The place is well watered. This is one of the best stocks or grain growing farms in the county, and the coal, in a few years, will become very valuable. Apply to
B. McLAIN & CO.

$800 WILL PURCHASE
A neat Cottage House, with stable, pump at the door, and two acres of rich garden land; well suited for a mechanic or doctor. Situated on Peter's Creek, in a thickly settled neighborhood. Apply to
B. McLAIN & CO.
nov1

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
A FARM of 100 acres, 80 under cultivation, balance good timber land, situated on White river, Knox county, Indiana, 7 miles from Bicker Station, on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad. The place is under good fence, and well watered; there is also 50 bushels of wheat; corn and hay on the farm, which will go to the purchaser. The improvements are a good log house of four rooms, with the necessary out buildings for farming purposes. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of
S. S. BATES,
oct29 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR SALE.
The Ramsey Farm having been withdrawn from the market is now offered for sale. Said land consisting of eighty-three acres, more or less, is about three miles from Jones' Ferry, underlaid with coal of the best quality. The improvements thereon being in good condition, consisting of dwelling house, barn, granary, and two fine fruit bearing orchards of various kinds; fences under good order, and all under the best state of cultivation. The Washington Turnpike runs through the farm.
For terms apply to
JOHN FULLERTON,
No. 23 Wood street.
ROBERT RAMSAY,
Executors, &c.
oct21-tf

FOR SALE—
Twelve to thirteen acres of land, on one of the most public thoroughfares leading to either city, and within convenient drive for business men. On the premises is a two-story frame house, with south and west front 42x34, with verandah and portico; a comfortable stable 32x24, including a carriage-house, with other out-buildings. There is a small stream of water running through the lot, and a never-failing well of pure cold water at the door. An orchard, of two acres, containing choice grafted fruit, and so selected as to furnish a supply of fruit from the last of July to May. Also, a small orchard of peach trees, and a garden with a grapery, producing ½ to 20 bushels per year. There is an abundance of Strawberry, evergreens and timber. The place is some 4 to 5 acres well adapted for grapes or fruit. Business men wishing to procure a most healthful country situation, where property is beginning to rise in value, will not let this opportunity slip them. For particulars enquire at this office, or at G. C. LIGHTCAP'S, on the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank road. oct26-12m

FOR RENT—
A Fine Well Lighted ROOM, 32x80 feet, on First Floor, with the best of Steam Power.
Apply at
ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
oct11-tf 122 Third street.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY F

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market street, Pittsburg.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
aul0

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. A. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

[Bank and other officers are requested to correct any errors or supply omissions in this table.]

Par Val.	BANKS. Latest Sales.	Remarks.
100	Second National	Div. Nov. 5 ₱ ct.
100	Third National	Div. Nov. 5 ₱ ct.
100	Fourth National	
50	Exchange	Div. Nov. 6 ₱ ct.
50	Citizens	" " 5 "
50	Pittsburgh	" " 5 "
50	Allegheny	" " 5 "
50	Mechanics	" " 5 "
50	Iron City	" " 5 "
50	M. & M	" " 4 "
100	First National	" " $2.75
100	First National, Ally	" " $3.00
50	Manchester Sav. Bk	" " 4 ₱ ct.
	INSURANCE.	
50	Citizens	Div. June $6.00
50	Western	" Nov. $4.00
50	Monongahela	" May $3.00
50	Eureka	" " $3.00
25	Pittsburgh	" Aug. $4.00
25	Allegheny	" July $2.00
50	People's	" " $4.00
50	Penna	
	BRIDGES.	
50	Monongahela	Div. Sept. 5 ₱ ct.
25	St. Clair Street	" July 5 ₱ ct.
50	Hand Street	" July 5 ₱ ct.
50	Mechanic Street	
25	Birmingham	Div. July $1 50
	RAILROAD.	
50	Allegheny Valley	No Div.
50	Penna. Central	Div. Nov. 5 ₱ ct.
100	Fort Wayne	" Oct. 2½ ₱ ct.
100	Cleveland	" Oct. 4 ₱ ct.
50	Connellsville	No Div.
50	do (interest)	"
50	Steubenville	"
50	Chartiers	"
50	Kensington	"
50	Allegh'y & Manch'ter	"
25	Birmingham	"
50	Citizens	"
	GAS.	
50	Pittsburgh	Div. July $2 50
25	Allegheny	" May $1 00
25	Birmingham	" June 5 ₱ ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.	
25	Lucesco	Div. Aug. 12 ₱ ct.
10	North American	
10	Dalzell	Div. Oct. 1 ₱ ct.
100	Allegheny and Pitts.	" Oct. 2 ₱ ct.
50	Columbia	" Oct. 4 ₱ ct.
5	Iron City	
5	Morse Neck	
5	Stella	
5	Pintard	
20	Acme	
5	Whitely Creek	
5	Oakdale	
5	Fiam'g & Blood farm	Div. Nov. 2 ₱ ct.
10	Olmstead	
10	Byrd farm	Div. Nov., 3½ ct.
5	Phillips	Div. Oct. 2 ₱ ct.
10	Valley	
5	El Dorado	Div. Oct. 1 ₱ ct.
10	Cherry Run Central	
10	Demas	
10	Noble & Delamater	
5	Linden Oil Co	Div. Oct. 1 ₱ ct.
	Rose Oil Co	" Oct. 1 ₱ ct.
	Oil Basin	Div. Nov. 2 ₱ ct.
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
50	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	
50	Mongahela Navig'n	Div. July $2 50
	BONDS.	
	Allegheny County 6's	Coupons Jan'y & July.
	Pittsburgh 5's	do do do
	do 6's	do do do
	Allegheny City 6's	do do do
	do 6's	do do do
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	do do do
	do 2d mortg	do April and Oct.
	Connellsville R.R. 6's	do Fe'y and Aug.
	Steub. R. R. 6's	
	All. Co. Bounty 6's	
	Pitt tp. Bounty 6's	

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.

There was scarcely any market for anything at the Board to-day, except Reading Railroad, and Curtin Petroleum—the latter rose to 12, with sales at that figure; Maple Shade sold down to 29; Dalzell offered at 9¼@9½; El Dorado 2½ offered. The Mint anticipates the January coupons to-morrow.

THURSDAY, Nov. 17—P. M.

—The Stock Market to-day was very quiet. We could hear of no transactions worth noting. Some parties were trying to create a demand for Ohio Valley oil stock. Rumors on the street about a big offer for the whole concern—it was generally regarded, however, as a freak among the "oil bulls." Horseneck also was being tossed up slightly by the same influence. It is represented that news from their oil wells on Calf Creek that a vein of oil was struck, at a depth of 215 feet, producing oil in such abundance as to flow over the conductor. This news caused some agreeable excitement among the holders of shares of this stock, and some considerable amount of the stock changed hands at a very slight advance. We do not vouch for the truth of the above rumors, but merely give them for what they are worth.

—Last evening being wet and disagreeable, Thurston's Exchange was not so well attended. A great amount of stock was offered, but few sales, however, were effected. 500 shares McAboy Cherry Run at 1; 100 Merchants at 40 cts., and 500 Banner at 87½. Ross was offered at 1¾; Ohio Valley at 1¾; Horseneck in abundance at 1; El Dorado at 1¾ down to 1¼.

—At McClelland's Auction the following stocks were sold:

Federal Oil Co	1 10
Cherry Run Central Oil Co	1 45
Rose Oil Co	1 45
Elderado Oil Co	2 25
Cherry Run & Blood Farm Oil Co	1 50
Cherry, Story & Cherry Run Oil Co	1 12
Culbertson's River Oil Co	2 00

—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, according to the *Ledger*, the operations in oil company stocks were again large, covering sales of some 3,000 shares. Prices ruled steady throughout the day, with an advance in some few instances, and the shares of all the better class of companies were firm. The stocks of several of the companies are coming to be considered investment securities, their dividends being large and regularly paid. The field of productive operations in oil is steadily widening but the widened field and increased production do not keep pace with the uses to which the oil is applied, and prices are advancing. The boring excitement in Greene county is now becoming as great as it has hitherto been on Oil Creek, and the excitement on the same subject is also aglow, in Virginia, Southern Ohio and Northern Kentucky. The success that attends the search for oil in the regions named is producing great excitement, and although some money may be lost by unwise speculators in shares, there is scarcely a doubt that much oil will be produced, establishing a source of wealth hitherto unknown, or, if known, unappreciated.

—The firmness in Government loans is owing principally to the confidence of the people in the present administration of public affairs, as manifested on election day. Official reason is given for the advance in the 7-30s, on which, however, it will not be well to place too much confidence. An offer, it is said, is about to be made in the courts of law to test whether the collector of the port cannot be compelled to receive them for custom duties. There are many who believe in the probability of such an effort proving successful. A considerable portion of the April and October notes were originally sold for currency in November, 1862, after gold and the old currency known as greenbacks had attained a premium of 30@ 35 per cent., and it is extremely unlikely, if there had been the slightest chance for their receipt for customs before maturity, no such negotiations would have been made. The fact is that no such privilege was ever intended by Congress to apply to the 7-30 Treasury Bonds, whether negotiated by gold or currency. Another privilege—that of conversion into a gold-bearing 30 years stock—was expressly granted, and about nine tenths of the whole 7-30 per cent. issue have since been converted. The amount outstanding on the 31st October was $141,000,000, and it is from the consideration of this comparatively small remainder of $140,000,000 that the speculators may hope to succeed in forcing from the Government the equivalent of gold, in violation of the act of Congress pledging the customs in gold for interest on the public debt—or what is more likely, in creating the impression that it can be done. They will doubtless have a good time in forcing either the Treasury Department or the collector of the port to such an action.—*Phila. Press.*

—That the Treasury will in future depend upon loans strongly fortified by taxation, and wholly abandon the manufacture of currency, is now conceded to be the only course left. As soon as the policy is fixed there will be shown an improvement. The notes made a legal tender for their face will by the addition of accumulated interest, soon pass into the hands of capitalists and cease to derange the currency. With this expansive element withdrawn, the future is comparatively secure. The amount of United States notes (plain legal-tenders) is $400,000,000, and upon these would be thrown the whole task of redeeming all the obligations of the country, as well as performing the office of currency. A moderate proportion of these notes funded and destroyed would force a curtailment of currency, and consequent reduction in prices. It would be a long step towards specie payments, and of immense value to every solvent trader.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad earned in October:

1864.....$248,202 | 1863.....$180,246
Increase.....$68,046

—The Noble and Delameter Petroleum Company announce their seventh monthly dividend of four per cent. from the earnings of October, payable, free of State tax, on the 21st inst.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Friday, Nov. 18, 1864.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday presented no new feature worthy of special notice. The demand for the leading articles was moderate, and the sales were likewise. The weather was unfavorable, and the rain that set in on Wednesday night continued during the greater portion of yesterday. Our rivers are again at flood height, there being over ten feet of water with a fair prospect of several feet more. The heavy decline in gold will, no doubt, have a depressing effect on certain leading articles. The river wharf at present must be considered in a very unsettled state, the figures of to-day being no criterion of what they will be next day. On the wharf a fair amount of activity was exhibited. The iron steamer is receiving for Vicksburg and New Orleans; she is announced for this afternoon. The Cincinnati packet, Kate B. Porter, did not get off last evening; she will leave this day positively. The next packet in order is the Guidon, who will begin receiving this morning. The new steamer Alex. Speer has changed her sign; she will leave for Cincinnati on Monday. The Berthas to the St. Louis packet, and is announced for this day. She will be followed by the new steamer Kate Putnam, one of the best boats in the trade. The steamers Jonas Powell and Golden Era were due, but had not arrived when we left the landing. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

EGGS—The receipts for some days past were limited and holders are demanding pretty steep prices.

HAY—The unfavorable weather or something else prevented receipts from coming in, hence we have no sales to record. The rates were nominal.

BUTTER—The market has been quiet. The receipts have fallen off and prices range firm at 38@40c as per quality.

CHEESE—The receipts have fallen off and holders are inclined to demand a further advance. We quote nominally at 26@26 25 per lb.

FLOUR—The market continues firm with a good demand, particularly for the better grades. We notice a fair amount of exports east. The stock on hand at present is large. Among the sales we note as follows: Extra family 150 bbls at $11 25; 75 do at $11; 200 do at $11 25; 50 bbls do same prices. Extra—Sales 200 bbls $10 50 per bbl; country lot sold at a variety of prices according to quality.

FISH—The demand is improving. Sales of 1,000 lbs Hake Fish at 8c ₱ lb. Herring—12 bbls Newfoundland $12 00. Mackeral—6 bbls No. 1 at $25 00.

GRAIN—The market was not active. The unfavorable weather no doubt prevented receipts from coming in. The only note of sales was car-load old shelled at $1 50 ₱ bushel. New was offered at $1 20, without finding purchasers. Oats were in demand and good demand. Sales of 200 bush at 90c. Wheat was firm, with but few sales transpiring. Red was held at $2; white, $2 10. Barley—In the absence of sales we omit prices.

APPLES—The demand was fair and sales were regular. 150 bbls were disposed of at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—Was unchanged, both as regards prices and demand. Regular sales of W. R. were made at 22c.

POTATOES—The receipts continue large with a steady demand for home use, and for export; sales of 400 bush peach blows at 95c; some holders ask $1 00.

GROCERIES—The market yesterday was unsettled. Retail sales made were in a small way to meet the wants of the city trade. Prices were irregular.

BACON—The season for old is about over. As yet we have heard of no contracts by our large operators. The figures are steep; buyers do not seem anxious to speculate at the present figures.

OILS—The market was steady with a fair local demand; sales of No. 1 lard oil at $1 85; No. 2, $1 75.

LARD—The market was steady. We note sales of 15 bbls at 24c.

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, Nov. 17, 1864.

The markets at the Central Yards were largely attended, and the election being over, dealers have turned their attention to business. The weather during the past three days has been more favorable for out-door transactions. The sales of the various descriptions were liberal, and the shipments East were large, particularly hogs. The Eastern markets have ruled in favor of drovers. This has stimulated the market here. The sales show that a large amount of stock has changed hands.

CATTLE—The receipts were not large and this fact produced a better feeling among holders. Prices ruled from 10 to 12 cents per hundred above those of the previous week. The lowest figures were 4 cents; the highest 7 cents per pound. The receipts for the week were 3,399 head, and the largest part of the receipts were forwarded East.

SHEEP—The market was steady, with an active demand, and holders generally were asking an advance. The receipts were 3,799 head.

HOGS—The market was well supplied, whilst the sales for this market were liberal. Prices ruled about the same as last week. The shipments were very large; one firm, Messrs. Tilden & Co., through J. F. Reyenthaler, forwarded 3,000 head to New York. The total exports for the week amount to 16,258 head; not a slow week's shipments.

The following is the official account of the receipts:

Cattle	3,399
Sheep	3,799
Hogs	16,258
Horses	322

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

W. M. Fuller sold 40 head, $7 00.
W. M. Fuller sold 60 head, $5 50.
J. Smith sold 70 head, $6 00.
J. Smith sold 60 head, $6 27.
O. Smith sold 45 head, $5 00.
O. Smith sold 50 head, $5 50.
J. H. Glass sold 30 head, $5 00.
J. H. Glass sold 40 head, $6 50.
J. McCollister sold 40 head, $6 00.
J. Franks sold 100 head, $5 25.
J. Franks sold 50 head, $6 00.
Holmes & Pfiffer sold 50 head, $4 50.
Holmes & Pfiffer sold 36 head, $6 00.

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

G. Hesser sold 600 head, $7 00.
G. Hesser sold 400 head, $7 25.
G. Hesser sold 500 head, $5 50.
W. M. Fuller sold 500 head, $6 50.
W. M. Fuller sold 250 head, $6 25.
W. M. Fuller sold 300 head, $7 00.
A. Dietrick sold 500 head $7 00.
J. Rahl sold 352 head, $7 00.
H. Glass sold 505 head, $6 40.
J. H. Glass sold 221 head, $6 60.
J. H. Glass sold 217 head, $6 79.
A. B. Hood sold 300 head, $7 00.
Holmes & Pfiffer sold 350 head, $7 00.

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Gilchrist & Reyenthaler sold 1,881 head, at $11 00
" " " sold 38 head at $10 00.
" " " sold 154 head at $10 75.
" " " sold 102 head at $10 50.
" " " sold 113 head at $11 75.
" " " sold 440 head at $11 50.
Jacob Singer sold 500 head at $12 00.
Jacob Singer sold 247 head at $11 50.
Jacob Singer sold 54 head at $11 00.
Holmes & Pfiffer sold 173 head at $11 00.
J. H. Glass sold 98 head at $11 50.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY, Nov. 17, 1864.

There was rather a better supply of Cattle than last week, and the market was more active though prices were unchanged. We note sales of some 1,200 or 1,400 head at 4@7c for common to prime quality. Several large lots sold for shipment.

Hogs and Sheep have undergone no change whatever. Hogs are selling at 13@14c, and Sheep at 5@7c, and but little doing in either.

The receipts were very light and the demand limited.

New York Oil Market.

November 16.

Crude is in fair demand and firm, but closes rather quiet at 46½c; sales of 1,000 bbls, buyer all the month, at 46¼c. Refined, in bond, is firmer; sales of 500 bbls, at 72½c; do, free, is firm; sales of 250 bbls at 80c. The closing prices are as follows: Crude, in bbls, per gallon, 46½@47c; Refined, in bbls, per gallon, in bond, 70@72c; Refined, in tins, per gallon, in bond, 90@92c; Refined, in bbls, per gallon, free, 86@90c; Spirits, in bbls, per gallon, free, 50@55c; Spirits, in tins, per gallon, in bond, 50@52c. A Titusville correspondent, under date of 11th inst., writes as follows: "The Coquette Well is running by actual measurement, 1,500 bbls. Crude at the wells to-day, $9 75@10 per barrel. Barrels, $3@3 50. We have had rainy weather for the past two days. The ice in the creek is in a good breaking stage. There is considerable Oil being moved down the river.

New York Coffee Market.

November 16.

Coffee is in moderate demand, and steady; sales of 200 bags. We quote: Rio, prime, 45c, 4 mos; rio, good, 46c, 4 mos; rio, fair, 45c, 4 mos, rio, ordinary, 42@43c, 4 mos; rio, fair to good Laguyra, 44@45c, 4 mos; Java, mats and bags, 50@52c, 4 mos; Maracaibo, 45@47½c, 4 mos; Laguayra, 45@47½c, 4 mos. The above quotations are on a basis of 245 for gold. Messrs. William Scott & Son make the stock of rio in the country as follows:

	Bags.
Nov. 12—Baltimore	13,000
Nov. 12—Philadelphia	1,000
Nov. 15—New York	90,201
Total	114,201

New Bedford Oil Market.

November 14.

In this market there is considerable inquiry, but no transactions in Sperm are reported. Sales of 2,350 bbls Whale on private terms, and 4,000 bbls do at $1 20 ₱ gallon, all for manufacture. Holders are now firm at $1 55, with considerable inquiry. The stock of Northern oil in the country is 2,660 bbls, with none arriving until next spring.

Hog Products.

CINCINNATI.

HOGS—There was a very firm market for hogs. The receipts are light, and holders are stiff, at full prices. Packers, however, are offish, and do not seem disposed to take hold largely at the high prices which are current at present. The only sales reported were, 200 head, averaging 210 lbs, gross, at 11c, and 1,000 head, averaging 200 lbs, net, at $14 50. At the close the asking figures for good averages were 11½c, gross; and 14½@14¾c, net. In some cases 15c was demanded for extra heavy lots.

Steady firmness has characterized the Provision market, without much activity in transactions in any thing except Lard. This article has been taken hold of quite freely at 21½@22, 22½, and 23½c. Dealers are now generally asking 23c for new. Old sold to-day at 22c. New mess Pork has been the next a ticle in favor. It has sold at $37@37 50, and is now held at $38 to $40. Prime mess sold to-day at $33. Bacon rib Sides have been scarce, they are rated at 21c. Clear rib at 22@22½c, and clear, at 23½ @24c, but the trade is not active enough to give these figures much support.

Bulk Rib Sides sold during the week at 18c, and clear at 19½c.

There has been a fair trade in meats from the block, at 12½ to 13c for shoulders, 16c for sides, and 17c for hams. The market may be considered strong on these figures;

The packing business has not had full commencement, a fact in great part attributable to the prohibition of the delivery of Kentucky hogs outside of the State. This delays operations from the Ohio River, which supply are generally first in this market. The light receipts have given drovers and intermediate operators an advantage over packers, and put the prices on the ascending scale. Much hesitation still attends the course of packers. They can as a general thing, see nothing but immense risks in the trade. Prices have advanced about 50c on what they were quoted at on last Tuesday.

BENZOLE—Was unchanged; sales of bonded at 20c; Free, 40.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Clarke & Co	10
Fisher & Bro	237
Total	247

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Still & Co, 100 bbls refined, for Boston.
Waring & King, 50 bbls refined, for Baltimore.
Forsythe Bro & Co, 211 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
Dilworth & E, 144 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
G. S. Lang, & Co, 140 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, Nov. 17, 1864.

We have to chronicle a week of but moderate trade, and with but few changes of prices in the leading articles.

Our quotations for Concentrated Lye are the trade prices as established by the Penn'a Salt Manufacturing Company, viz: $11 50 per case for fifty cases, and $12 50 for any less quantity. The city dealers usually sell at figures within this range according to the quantity ordered. We have been asked frequent questions in reference to the stamping of this article. Each box having but a one cent stamp thereon, retailers have been accustomed to affix an additional stamp for their own protection and have contended that the manufacturers should affix a two cent stamp, to cover the price charged by them for the lye. This would have been the case in accordance with the schedule of prices adopted by them prior to the recent change, if not under the prices now adopted by them, but a recent decision from the Department of Internal Revenue allows Concentrated Lye to pay a specific tax as a manufactured article, and in consequence *no stamps are now required.* That issued from the Salt Company hereafter will be stamped, and that already in the hands of dealers may be sold without the affixing of any additional stamps.

Acid Acetic	55	to	60	lb
" Citric	1 40	to	1 45	"
" Oxalic	65	to	70	"
" Tartaric	1 70	to	1 75	"
Alcohol 88 0-0	3 65	to	3 70	gal.
" 98 0-0	3 70	to	3 75	"
Aloes, Cape	50	to	55	lb
" Socotrine	1 15	to	1 40	"
Ammonia Carb	45	to	48	"
" Aqua ff	14	to	17	"
Annotta	60	to	65	"
Ashes, Pot	12	to	13	b
" Pearl	14	to	15	"
" Soda	6½	to	7	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 60	to	1 65	"
Bay Rum	5 25	to	5 50	gal.
Bark Cinchona, Red	3 00	to	3 10	lb.
" " Pale	75	to	90	"
" " Common	50	to	60	"
Black Lead, American	4	to	6	"
" " German	9	to	11	"
" " E. I	15	to	17	"
Blue Mass U. S. P	1 15	to	1 20	"
Blue Vitriol	22	to	24	"
Borax, Refined	48	to	50	"
Brimstone Roll	7	to	8	"
" Flor Sulphur	11	to	12	"
Calomel, American	2 25	to	2 30	"
" English	2 85	to	2 90	"
Camphor Refined	1 58	to	1 62	"
Cantharides	2 85	to	2 90	"
Cassia in Mats	86	to	90	"
Chamomiles, German	80	to	90	"
" Roman	25	to	35	"
Chloroform	2	to	2 85	"
Cloves	57	to	60	"
Cochineal	2 25	to	2 35	"
Concentrated Lye	12 50	to	12 50	case
Copperas	8 00	to	9 00	bbl.
Cream Tartar	70	to	90	lb.
Cubebs	1 10	to	1 15	"
Cudbear	16	to	18	"
Emery Emg	16	to	18	"
Ether Nitric, Spirits of	75	to	80	"
" Sulphuric	1 20	to	1 25	"
Extract, Logwood	19	to	20	"
" Liquorice Calabria	50	to	60	"
" " Italian	63	to	65	"
" " Liquorice Sicily	28	to	32	"
Flustic, Chipped	5½	to	6½	"
Gulls Aleppo	1 15	to	1 18	"
Gum Arabic, sorts	73	to	78	"
" " White	90	to	98	"
" Myrrh, Turkey	75	to	80	"
" Shellac	1 25	to	1 35	"
" Tragacanth sorts	65	to	70	"
" " Flake	1 00	to	1 10	"
Hoffman's Anodyne	80	to	85	"
Indigo Manilla	2 00	to	2 20	"
" Spanish flo	2 10	to	2 30	"
Iodine Resublimed	10 00	to	10 25	"
Juniper Berries	10	to	12	"
Logwood Chipped	4	to	5	"
Mace	1 60	to	1 65	"
Madder	22	to	24	"
Magnesia Calcined	1 00	to	1 75	"
" Carbonate	60	to	65	"
Manna S F	1 75	to	1 80	"
Morphia, Sulph	11 00	to	11 25	₱ oz.
Nutmegs, No. 1	2 10	to	2 20	lb.
Oil Bergamot	9 00	to	11 50	"
" Cassia	3 40	to	3 50	gall
" Cinnamon	8 15	to	8 50	lb
" Cloves	7 00	to	7 75	"
" Cod Liver	2 25	to	2 75	gall
" Lard	1 90	to	2 00	"
" Lard City	1 80	to	1 90	gall
" " Cincinnati	1 85	to	1 90	"
" Linseed	1 50	to	1 55	"
" Neatsfoot	1 70	to	1 75	"
" Olive	4 00	to	5 00	"
" " Quarts	9 25	to	16 00	₱ do
" " Pints	6 00	to	9 00	"
" Origanum	1 75	to	3 50	"
" Peppermint	6 00	to	7 00	"
" Rosemary	3 00	to	4 50	"
" Sassafras	1 60	to	1 65	"
" Sperm genuine	3 00	to	3 25	gall.
" " Tanners	1 50	to	1 70	"
" Whale W B	1 85	to	2 00	"
" Wintergreen	6 75	to	7 50	lb.
Opium, Turkey	17 25	to	17 50	"
Pepper, Black	48	to	50	"
Pepper African Cayenne	73	to	78	"
Phosphorus	2 30	to	2 50	"
Plaster Paris, calc'd	4 75	to	5 00	bbl.
Potass Bi Chromate	35	to	38	lb.
" Chlorate	1 00	to	1 15	"
" Iodide	7 00	to	7 50	"
" Prussiate Yellow	75	to	80	"
" " Red	1 65	to	1 75	"
Precipitate Red	2 55	to	2 60	"
" White	3 15	to	3 20	"
Putty	7½	to	8	"
Quinine Sulph	3 70	to	3 80	oz.
Rosin (bbl or 280 lbs)	36 00	to	38 00	bbl.
Root Gentian	25	to	28	lb.
" Ginger, E. I	48	to	50	"
" " Jamaica	70	to	75	"
" Ipecac, Pow'd	7 10	to	7 50	"
" Jalap	3 80	to	3 90	"
" Liquorice	28	to	30	"
" Rhubarb, E. I	3 90	to	4 10	"
" Sarsaparilla Hond	65	to	70	"
" Senega	1 25	to	1 40	"
" Valerian, English	55	to	60	"
" " German	35	to	40	"
Sal Ammoniac	35	to	40	"
" Epsom	6½	to	7½	"
" Soda	6	to	7	"
Seed, Anise	42	to	45	"
" Canary	8 00	to	8 50	bus.
" Cardamon	4 25	to	5 00	lb.
" Hemp	4 75	to	5 00	bus.
" Mustard	25	to	30	lb.
Senna, Alex	40	to	45	"
" E. I	30	to	35	"
Soda Bi. Carb	10½	to	11½	"
Soda Caustic	15	to	15½	"
Soap Castile	28	to	31	"
" White	43	to	46	"
Starch	9½	to	10½	"
Sugar Lead, white	65	to	70	"
Sumac, Sicily	11	to	12	"
Tannin	45	to	48	oz.
Terra Japonica	15	to	16	lb.
Turpentine Spts	3 15	to	3 35	gall
Turmeric	30	to	35	lb
Varnish, Copal	3 75	to	7 00	gall.
" Japan	2 75	to	3 50	"
" Damar	3 75	to	7 50	"
Venitian Red	6½	to	7½	lb.
White Lead Pure	18	to	20	"
" " Fancy B'ds	9	to	17	"
White " Dry	19	to	20	"
Red " Dry	19	to	20	"
Whiting	4	to	4½	"
Litharge	19	to	20	"
Lead, Chromate	12	to	14	"
" in Oil	14	to	15	"
" " French	17	to	18	"

New Orleans Cotton Market.

November 6—A. M.

We have again to notice a fair inquiry to day, but unequal on the basis of $1 15 for low middling and $1 17½@1 20 for middling, which is about 5c below the views of holders generally, resulting, however, in sales of 87 bales as follows: 10 bales repacked at 75c, 55 barely low middling at $ 10, 10 low middling at $1 17½, and 12 bales particulars not stated. The transactions referred to in our last report embraced 25 bales strict good ordinary at $1 08, and 37 middling to strict middling at $1 20. The market may be quoted at $107½@1 10 for good ordinary, $1 15@1 17½ for low middling, and $1 19@1 20 for middling, but at the same time there is very little to be had at these figures, and buyers could hardly operate to any extent without paying higher rates. The week's sales sum up 500 bales. There was none sold at auction today.

St. Louis Cotton Market.

Nov. 16.

Further sales were made Saturday of 28 and 14 bales middling at $1 28, and 40 bales on private terms. To-day the supply is not yet all sampled, and the only sale was of 8 bales middling at $1 28.

Philadelphia Pig Iron and Lead Market.

November 16.

Pig is more inquired for, and the makers are firmer in their views, with a reduced stock, especially of good foundry, to operate in; we quote anthracite pig $56@58 ₱ ton, cash, for two three numbers, and the sales limited to a few small lots at these figures. A sale of 5000 tons No. 1 is also reported on terms kept private. Scotch Pig is quiet. Blooms and Bar Iron are also quiet, and the market for manufactured Iron generally inactive, and quotations without change.

Lead Ores further advanced, and sales of 1,800 pigs Galena are reported, part to come from another market, at $16 the 100 lbs, cash.

Providence Wool Market.

November 12.

Market more active and firmer, and tendency upward. Sales of the week 4,000 lbs fleece, State, at $1. Printing Cloths—The following are the sales: 5000 pieces 64x64, 25c; 5000 do do, 26¼c; 5000 do do, 27c; 11,000 do do, 28c; 22,500 do do, 28½c; 14,000 do do, 29c. 15,000 do, 68x68, private terms; 5000 do, 64x64, 30c, heavy; 10,000 do, 68x 68, 30c; 3000 do, 60x64, 26c; 3000 do do, 27c. 7000 do do, 28c—107,500 pieces.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

November 16.

Seven hhds Mason county leaf and lugs, viz: 1 at $11, 1 at 11 80, 1 at 11 75, 2 at 12, 1 at 18, 1 at 23 50, and 1 at lucky, ranging $ 50 to $ 60 ₱ 100 lbs to $18. 30 hhds, viz: 10 hhds Boone Co., Ky., 1 at $7 75, 1 at 8 25, 3 at 9@9 75, 1 at 12 50, 1 at 13 50, 1 at 21 25, 2 at 25; 12 hhds Mason Co., Ky., viz: 1 at 8 25, 1 at 9 50, 2 at 10@10 75, 1 at 12, 1 at 14 25, 1 at 17 25, 1 at 18, 1 at 20, 2 at 25; 8 hhds Missouri, viz: 1 at 10, 1 at 11, 1 at 19 25, 1 at 25, 1 at 26 50, 1 at 31 50 1 at 32, 1 at 40 50. Receipts light.

Saint Louis Tobacco Market.

November 15.

The demand was more active and better and prices were paid. Sales 1 hhd scraps $2; 2 green lugs at $8@8 90; 11 factory at $9 3 @11; 2 planters' at $13 25; 6 common shipping leaf at $14 50@17 25; 5 medium do at $18 75@24 75; 4 good and fine do at $26 50@29; 1 common manufacturing at $25; and 2 good do at $34 25 and $37 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Bids on 12 hhds rejected.

Flour and Grain.

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley left at tidewater, New York, during the first week in November, in the years 1863 and 1864, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1863,	70,900	957,700	92,100	186,600
1764,	50,300	385,600	104,800	241,600

Philadelphia Oil Market.

November 16.

Oils are firmer and Linseed very active, large sales having been made at $1 40. Lard is better, and winter is selling at $2@2 05, as to lots.—No change in Sperm or Whale, and the sales moderate. Petroleum is scarce, and in demand for higher prices, with moderate sales of crude at 45c, refined in bond at 70c, and free oil at 88@90c, and the latter is the most active.

New York Copper Market.

November 16.

American ingot is in fair demand, and firm; sales of 400 lbs Lake and Baltimore, at 49½@ 51c; New Sheathing and Yellow Metal are firm at 65 and 50c.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were ten feet water and rising. There has been no lack of water for some time past. Business on the wharf was pretty brisk.

THE new steamer Alexander Speer, Captain Richmond, has changed her sign. She will load for Cincinnati and Louisville.

THE favorite passenger steamer Kate Putnam, Capt. Anawalt, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. She will load after the Bertha.

THE packet Julia will be found at the landing. She will return to Zanesville at 4 p. m., on Saturday.

THE steamer Guidon, Capt. J. W. Batchelor, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. Mr. Whitaker who has charge of the office will see that passengers are well cared for.

THE fine packet Bertha, Capt. Vanhook, is fast filling up for St. Louis. Since her last trip she has been fitted up in a superior manner for the winter trade. She is at present as good as new. Our young friend "Van," who has charge of the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE new and splendid passenger steamer Kate B. Porter leaves this day, positively, for Cincinnati. This boat is one of the regular packets that runs between these ports. Her accommodations are A No. 1. Persons who have traveled on her speak in flattering terms of her apartments. She is in charge of Captain Joseph H. Porter, one of the cleverest officers that comes to this port. In the office will be found Capt. R. H. Porter, a prompt, careful and obliging officer.

THE new iron steam packet Tamaulipas, Capt. Brown, leaves to-day for Vicksburg and New Orleans. This boat, the hull of which is entirely of iron, was built by Messrs. Mason & Snowden, mechanics who have no superiors. She is the second iron steamer, for river navigation, that was built at this port. The first was the Valley Forge, built by Messrs. Robinson & Minnis, for Capt. Thomas Baldwin. The Valley Forge was built on the Monongahela, about 300 yards above where the present one was built. She made a number of trips between this port and St. Louis. The Tamaulipas is commanded by Capt. Brown, who carries with him our best wishes for abundant success for himself and his craft. The office clerk is Capt. Charles Wilkins, a clever gentleman and an experienced and attentive offic